

The Canadian Spectator.

VOL. II.—No. 49.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1879.

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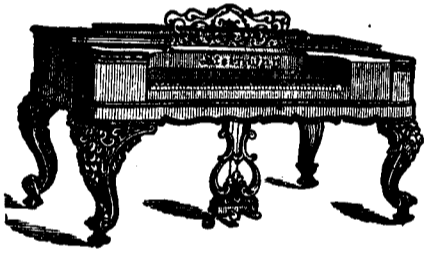
ZION CHURCH, MONTREAL.
REV. A. J. BRAY, Pastor.
 SUNDAY, 7th DECEMBER.
 Subject for evening discourse:—
 THE BIBLE AND TO-DAY.

SPECIAL
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FOR SALE.

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 TOWNSHIPS ALREADY SURVEYED.

They own two sections in each Township, and have in
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Wood Lots.

Prices range from \$3 to \$6 per acre, according to
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Terms of payment remarkably easy.

Pamphlets giving full information about the country
 and the lands for sale, can be had on application at
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Chickering, } *Uprights,*
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Because—
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It is just the right strength
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HARTE'S WINTER FLUID is acknowledged to
 be the article in use for Chapped Hands, Lips and all
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 SILVER WARE.

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 above named retreat. For further information, apply
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THE ACCIDENT is the only Purely Accident Insurance Company in Canada; its business is more than twice that transacted by all the other Canadian Companies combined; it has never contested a claim at law and is the only Canadian Company which has made the Special Deposit with Government for the transaction of Accident Insurance in the Dominion.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
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Also, BREAKFAST AND TEA.

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OPEN TO THE WORLD.

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THE NEW CLENDINNENG FURNACE,
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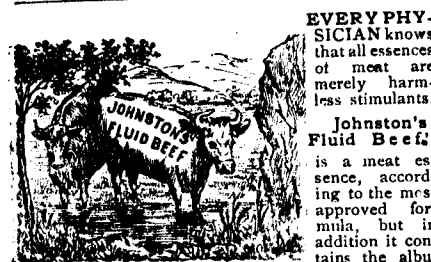
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FIRST PRIZE
Against all Comers.

EDWARD & MACDONALD.

THE CELEBRATED
SULTANA HALL STOVE.
THE FIRST-CLASS

"JEWEL,"
"STEWART,"
"GOOD NEWS," } **RANGES.**
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GUARANTEED PURE AND STRONG.

THE ADVANTAGES OF LIEBERT'S GERMAN COMPRESSED YEAST over all other Yeasts are as follows:—

- 1.—It never can turn sour.
- 2.—It is not dependent upon the weather.
- 3.—It lasts a long time fresh and strong.
- 4.—It can be used for long sea voyages and in hot climates.
- 5.—Bitterness, acidity, ropiness and heaviness in the bread are unknown to its users.
- 6.—It is indispensable for making fine bread, such as Vienna Bread, Biscuit, Cakes, &c.
- 7.—Ice is not required to preserve it.

The Manufacturers guarantee it absolutely free from all harmful ingredients.

WM. JOHNSON & CO., 77 St. James Street, Montreal, Sole Agents.

THE IMAGE OF THE CROSS, AND LIGHTS ON THE ALTAR,

In the Christian Church, and in Heathen Temples before the Christian era, especially in the British Isles. Together with The History of the Triangle, the Dove, Floral Decorations, the Easter Egg, &c.

"God forbid that I should glory save in (the doctrine of) our Lord Jesus Christ."

ILLUSTRATIONS.—Sculptured Stone, Pre-Christian Crosses, Druidical Cruciform Temple, Ancient Egyptian Praying, with a cross in each hand, etc.

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TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

GOLTMAN'S TAILORING HOUSE.

Having a large stock of BOYS' CLOTHING on hand, I offer the above great reduction—twenty-five per cent, on all Boys' Suits.

BOYS' OVERCOATS, ULSTERS and PEAJACKETS,
Best value in the city.

GENTLEMEN'S OVERCOATS, in BEAVER, NAP and TWEED, offered at WHOLESALE PRICES to clear.

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S. GOLTMAN would invite special attention to this Department, which is complete with the newest and most fashionable goods.

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

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THE CANADIAN DISTRICT TELEGRAPH CO.

HAS NOW

IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION

A TELEPHONE EXCHANGE,

and has for subscribers, the principal Banks, Brokers, Lawyers, Manufacturers, Business Houses and Railway Offices in this city, any one of whom can

COMMUNICATE INSTANTLY

with any of the others.

Parties wishing to be connected with the system will receive all information at the Head Office,

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where list of present subscribers may be seen.

WINDSOR BAZAAR.

JUST RECEIVED,

New Mottoes, Velvet and other Frames, Chromos, Scraps, Chromographs, Birthday Cards, a full line of English and American Stationery, Autograph and Scrap Albums, large assortment of Fancy Goods suitable for Birthday and Wedding Presents. Pictures framed to order cheap.

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The New Tariff is nearly 10 per cent. advance on these goods, yet I am selling my present stock at old prices:—

- Manilla Envelopes at.....\$0.75 per M.
- Buff Envelopes at.....0.90 per M.
- Canary Envelopes at.....1.00 per M.
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- White X. Envelopes at.....1.25 per M.
- White XX. Envelopes at.....1.50 per M.
- White XXX. Envelopes at.....2.00 per M.
- White Superfine Envelopes at.....2.25 per M.
- White Extra Superfine Envelopes at.....2.50 per M.

JOHN PARSLOW,

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NOTMAN & SANDHAM,
PHOTOGRAPHERS TO THE QUEEN,
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BRANCHES AT TORONTO AND HALIFAX,
ALSO AT
BOSTON, MASS., ALBANY, N.Y., AND ST. JOHN, N.B.

Medals awarded LONDON 1861, PARIS 1867,
CENTENNIAL, PHILADELPHIA, 1876.

HORSE COVERS.

Protect your horses from the wet and cold.

WAGGON COVERS (all sizes.)

The above are well seasoned, and I would respectfully invite an inspection before purchasing elsewhere.

—ALSO—

**TARPAULINS, (New and Second-Hand),
GRAIN BAGS and TENTS,**

For sale or hire.

Note the address,

CHRISTOPHER SONNE,
Sail Maker.
13 COMMON STREET,
(Near Allan's Wharf,) MONTREAL.

EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE

1363 ST. CATHERINE STREET.
Corner McGill College Avenue.

MR. THOMAS CRATHERN calls attention to his present stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES,

which has been carefully selected and purchased for CASH. The acknowledged advantage of purchasing at the EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE is that all goods are of the best quality and found to be faithfully represented.

N.B.—Families returning from the Country and Sea-side will find it to their interest to give him a call.

THE GREAT RISE IN WALL STREET.

The "Investor's Guide" exhibits the various methods, in their successful stock operations, of the magnates of the Stock Exchange. Sent free with official reports of the market. Address T. POTTER WIGHT & CO., 35 Wall street, New York.

PERMANENT PROSPERITY

cannot be expected in Montreal until the leading men of the city do things more for permanency than in the temporary patching and propping-up style. There can be only shoddy prosperity so long as men or institutions have to be financially propped up, and are willing or obliged to continuously keep paying the exorbitant rate of from seven to ten per cent per annum for discounting their customers' notes. No business can stand long that pays such rates unless said business bears an enormously large profit—such a profit that few if any solvent firms will pay.

Increase of business we may have, but that will not ensure permanent prosperity—it possibly may make matters worse instead of better. Permanent prosperity is largely in our own hands. The press may do much good in educating us up to the standard of cash instead of credit in business transactions, but newspaper men must act the cash system before they commence to teach others about it.

Very little can be expected from the churches in improving the standard of business morality so long as most of them are so heavily in debt, and are using so much of their resources to pay interest on mortgages instead of for legitimate religious purposes. How inconsistent to be sometimes obliged to sit and be lectured on "living within one's means" from a mortgaged pulpit.

The want of sound judgment and common sense shown by so many business men in being frightened into subscribing to these American mercantile agencies augurs bad for sound bona fide prosperity. Nearly every agency subscriber in Canada has gone under, and instead of being millionaires or merchant princes as the agencies rated them to be, in most cases were really never worth a cent, but have been living and doing business on "cheek." We fully expect to see every firm fail which subscribes to this meanest of all systems. The ratings of men who have lately failed are more disgraceful than ever. The banks who encourage the agency system deserve to fail, and I believe will fail.

NEW DEPARTMENT.

Our new Millinery Room has taken a long time to fit up, but it is now about completed; carpeted and arranged with glass cases; mirrors and ladies' toilet room attached.

FAIRLY SUCCESSFUL.

Our Millinery Department has not had a fair chance so far on account of the room not being in proper condition to show the goods, but notwithstanding the disadvantage this department has been at, it has been fairly successful.

INVITATION.

Ladies are respectfully invited to see our new Millinery Room whether they wish to buy or not.

4-BUTTON KIDS.

Fancy 4-Button Kid Gloves in the following shades—pale blue, pink, azure, rose, black, salmon, white, ecru, &c.

LINED FUR.

Strong and good Kid Gloves, for Ladies and Children, lined with lambskin and heavy wool.

ARTISTIC CORSETS

Can be seen at S. Carsley's. Some of the most scientifically cut and made corsets the world has yet seen or known.

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instead of medicine. Ladies' Comfort Vests, to be worn over the dress, with or without sleeves. Any one suffering with weak chest or lungs should get one of these vests at once.

SAVE LEATHER.

Instead of walking to all the stores in the city in search of Frillings and Flutings, save your shoe-makers' bill by heading at once for S. Carsley's, where you are sure to be well served in a suit, as you will find over 200 patterns to choose from.

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OVERHOSE.

Dark Grey, Seal Brown, Red and Black Mixed, Brown and White Mixed, from 4 1/2 to 9 inch foot. Prices from 34c to 55c.

HOSIERY.

Hand-made Overhose. Children's, Misses' and Ladies', in all colors and sizes.

HOSIERY.

A new supply of Ladies' Grey Merino Underwear, in all sizes.

HOSIERY.

French Fancy Wool Hose, 5 inch raising by 1/2 inch in sizes. Prices from 30c to \$1 for ladies' size.

HOSIERY.

Real Scotch Hose, in all sizes and colors, ribbed and plain.

HOSIERY.

8 in., 8 1/2 in., 9 in., 9 1/2 in., Sky Blue Balbriggan Hose, silk clocked.

HOSIERY.

5 in. raising, 1/2 in. in size, Light Pink Balbriggan Hose, silk clocked. Prices from 48c to 66c for 8 1/2 in.

HOSIERY.

French Cashmere Ribbed Hose, colors, olive, seal, navy, black, bottle green, claret, old gold, sizes from 6 to 8. Prices from 60c to 80c.

HOSIERY.

Canadian Hose, all-wool, all colors, all sizes, from No. 1 to 7. Prices from 15c to 38c a pair, ribbed and plain.

BUFFALO SKINS.

The consignment of Fancy Fur Rugs and Sleigh Robes received three weeks ago are all gone, and we shall not have any more.

We have a few lined and unlined Buffalo Robes left of a superior quality, which will be sold cheap, or if not sold very soon will be returned to the consignors.

BUFFALO! BUFFALO!

Any one requiring first-class Buffalo Robes, either lined and trimmed or unlined, will please call early and make their selections.

S. CARSELEY,

393, 395, 397, 399 NOTRE DAME ST.

The Canadian Spectator.

VOL. II.—No. 49.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1879.

\$2.00 PER ANNUM.

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THE TIMES.

THE BANQUET.

The banquet to Sir John A. Macdonald at Ottawa was, of course, a great success; got up as it was, regardless of expense, and supported as it was by all the faithful henchmen of the Right Honourable Premier—to say nothing of the contractors who are temporarily resident at Ottawa, and to whom this bit of excitement was the next best thing, in the way of pleasure, to getting tenders accepted. But it seems to me that the affair was badly managed as to the matter of speeches in reply to toasts. Sir John should have been allowed the opportunity of making a great speech—that is, he should have had the whole field of politics, past and present, to roam through at will—whereas, owing to the fact that Sir Leonard Tilley was to follow him on the National Policy, and Sir Charles Tupper was to speak of matters that come within his official domain, and Sir A. T. Galt was to play the part of general laudator, and a host of others, who need not be mentioned, were to speak of anything or nothing, just as it might happen, the chief was confined by the necessities of the case to a review of his proud past and prouder present, which was a general, though well warmed rehash of what has been served up many times and in many forms during the last twelve months. If the gentlemen who prepared the programme had given their distinguished guest more scope, we should undoubtedly have had a better speech. As it was, he was so confined that only the exercise of a marvellous ingenuity could have made so telling and able a speech out of such limited materials. It was really too bad to shut Sir John out from speaking of anything that is really practical in the N. P., by giving that tit bit to Sir Leonard Tilley; and again, it was too bad to compel him to be merely vague and discursive about the North-West, its agriculture and railways, because Sir Charles Tupper was told off to handle that interesting topic. But, I suppose, those who got up the banquet wished to give every big gun a chance of making a great noise, and what could they do, poor souls?

SIR A. T. GALT.

Quite incidentally, as it appears, Sir A. T. Galt made reference to his late mission to France and Spain, which at the time was so mysterious. He said: "The Government will not be satisfied with merely protecting native industries, but will use their influence in order to obtain foreign markets for the manufacturers of the Dominion. Circumstances up to this time had never permitted any colony to negotiate with foreign countries. It was true, however, that last winter, by special permission of the Imperial Government, he was delegated as agent for the Dominion to conduct certain commercial negotiations with both France and Spain." It would have been a little more satisfactory if Sir Alexander had told his audience something about the nature of those "commercial negotiations," and what success had attended his labours. It was hardly to be expected that he should say how distinctly and decisively he was snubbed in "both France and Spain" when he attempted to open "negotiations"

about light wines for Canada, but he might have had the candour to tell his hearers and the general public that the results of his mission were absolutely *nil*.

Again, quite incidentally, Sir Alexander told us a little about the why and wherefore of his appointment to London. He said: Changes might be made such as would have a disastrous effect upon the commercial interests of the Dominion, as was instanced in the case of a treaty made by England with France, when the duty on Canadian ships was suddenly increased from two to forty francs per ton. If Canada had had an agent in England, it was unlikely that this thing would have happened. This instance showed it was requisite that the eye of the Dominion should be kept upon the interests of Canada in the great markets of the world." So we have at last the meaning of Sir Alexander's agency in England. He is to be our "eye" on the great markets of the world, and to work for our interests generally. But does Sir A. T. Galt really think that if a change in the tariff between England and France should be contemplated, in which Canada might be remotely concerned, the Prime Minister or Chancellor of the Exchequer, or anybody else, would consult him, because he happens to be on the spot as representative of Canada? Such negotiations are not opened and closed in a day; and if the home authorities felt disposed to consult a colony, they could always find time and means for doing it. And as to knowing the condition of the great "markets of the world," the newspapers give us that. On the whole we are likely to have an expensive and unprofitable "eye" in London.

Sir Alexander waxed eloquent in speaking of the "great trust the Mother Country has imposed upon us—that of developing the boundless North-West." Will some one explain when, and how, and in what terms this solemn trust was imposed? We got money upon an Imperial guarantee, but it was hardly enough to assume the proportions of a "trust"—it was about all spent in preliminary surveys; and when we asked for another guarantee, that we might really develop the boundless North-West, it was refused.

THE COTEAU BRIDGE.

At the time the Bill was before Parliament last session I drew attention to the impolicy of granting powers for a Railway Company to construct a bridge across the river St. Lawrence at Coteau, which will enable the business of the Ottawa district now, hereafter of Central Canada, later of the Upper Canadian country, and finally perhaps of the Northwest Territory, to pass off into the States, leaving the city of Montreal depleted of its natural traffic, which it has the best facilities to handle. Montreal has directly subscribed a considerable sum for the Railways in the Province of Quebec—it is a large contributor to the taxes of the Province which maintains and works them—and should the Dominion Government sanction the construction of this bridge, it will be a fatal blow to these Provincial Railways, the Grand Trunk and the Intercolonial Railway, promote the interests of American railways, American commerce, and be a great feeder to the ports of New York and Boston, as opposed to Montreal. It could only have been possible for such a measure to have passed the Dominion Parliament by the inertness of the people of Montreal, and the want of energy on the part of representatives of the city and district in Parliament. If the interests of Montreal are not now to be sacrificed to those who have sought this legislation for other than the Canadian people's benefit, it is necessary that there should be an immediate outspoken demand on the Government to refuse their sanction to further proceedings, which will imperil the prosperity of Lower Canadian Rail-

ways for the advantage of those of the United States. M. Chapleau must have at heart the success of all institutions centering in the Province of Quebec, and cannot be insensible to the incalculable mischief which will be worked by this project, and I have no doubt that he will do all in his power to avert the evil effects which will arise should it be consummated. It is amazing to see with what facility schemes obtain the sanction of Parliament for competing railway lines, which are conceived in the interests of men who have no other object than promoting expenses and obtaining the profits of contracts. Legislation is conceded in opposition to existing organizations barely making a living, the money to promote which has been obtained in England, and from the municipalities of Canada, on the faith of Parliament. It is lamentable that our name should be discredited so frequently and for the interests of our neighbours.

I trust that M. Chapleau will have the courage to resist the importunities of political hacks who hang upon the skirts of parties to get a share of the spoils which are supposed to belong by the victors. The Province is far away too poor to afford any such luxuries as men maintained for the sake of their votes. We want to have all our civil offices filled by honest and efficient men, and I hope M. Chapleau is not going to allow himself to be badgered into creating vacancies that posts may be found for unworthy time-servers.

The *Globe* has at length noticed the Hon. Ed. Blake's speech, although only incidentally. It has also noticed Sir John A. Macdonald's; but that is not so surprising. Poor Sir John's little joke anent the adoption of the Hon. Ed. Blake's suggestion of gratitude in manufacturers shaped into election funds, is taken up by the misguided *Globe* seriously, and by a fling of its Falstaffian wit it alike reproves the unruly Blake, and scoffs at the originality of Sir John. The *Globe* really ought to employ a comic editor for these lighter flights of writing. Its Scotticism is too apt to break out in "flytes" when the massive vituperation to which its accustomed pen is forced to assume a ghastly hilarity. A suffering public will feel it needful ere long to thrust forcibly upon the *Globe's* attention this desired addition to its staff, for the Canadian farmer is not an obtuse animal at all, and his weekly pabulum *might* be varied a little with increase of joy to himself.

Here is a very pretty bit of vapouring which shows how well versed English writers are in our Canadian affairs, and what profound interest the Princess does not take—nor was ever expected to take—in matters of immigration. Edmund Yates says it; but E. Y. is much disposed to draw upon his fertile imagination for his peculiar facts:—

"I have reason to believe the return of the Princess Louise to England is not merely a matter of pleasure, but is attributable to a large extent to the interest she takes in the launching of a company for the development and colonisation of lands in the Province of Manitoba and the territory abutting on Lake Winnipeg in the north-west of the Dominion of Canada. An association has been formed for this purpose under the title of the 'Lake Winnipeg Land and Colonisation Association'; and, if I mistake not, Lord Walter Campbell, Lord Lorne's brother, will be found to be one of the directors of the company. The territory comprises one of the finest wheat-growing zones in the world; and when the facilities for transit are completed, it is anticipated that wheat of the finest quality can be landed at Liverpool at about 35s per quarter; and as we are told on good authority that the British farmer cannot afford to grow wheat at a lower selling price than 60s, it seems as if the latter has not yet seen the worst of these 'hard times.'"

"BUILT UPON BONDS."

The following is from the *London World*:—

BUILT UPON BONDS.—Bonds secured by a first mortgage upon the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada ought to be perfectly safe; and it is not surprising that the £500,000 asked for the purpose of completing the connection of that line with Chicago should have been subscribed on the first day the subscription was open to the public. But a close examination of the prospectus of the "Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway Company (Limited)" must raise some curious questions in the minds of inquisitive people. The impression naturally produced by the title is, that we have here an actual railway company properly formed and organised under the Limited Liability Acts; but on closer observa-

tion it seems to be a company without shareholders. The million and a half of dollars received by the Grand Trunk for its Rivière du Loup section, sold to the Dominion Government, has been used to supply money to some American "reorganisers" of insolvent railways, but no particulars are supplied of the arrangements which we are led to assume have been entered into. A railway company without shareholders, without capital stock, and formed on the basis of five unknown "sections" that formerly had existence as presumably independent roads in the United States, is a curiosity. Is the road to be built upon bonds, and are the directors of the Grand Trunk, who at the same time are directors of this Chicago and Grand Trunk Company, themselves the shareholders, as well as the shareholders' representatives? In addition, we may ask, *can* the Canadian Government, without the Legislature, give the requisite titles and authority; and what guarantee is there that the powers necessary in order "to consolidate the various sections of the through line under the provisions of American law" will be granted?

If the writer of the above had wished to acquaint himself with the facts of the question on which he professes to enlighten the public, he might have learnt that the Canadian Government reserved the right, in the Act of Parliament covering the sale of the Rivière du Loup line, to approve the way in which the money derived by the Grand Trunk, from the Government, for its purchase should be spent, and that the investment in the Chicago lines has been endorsed, both by the Government of Canada and the proprietors of the Grand Trunk Railway, in the form prescribed. In the Western States of America, all railway corporations are organized under a general law. The *World* appears to only realize that the power to consolidate can be secured by special legislation, as in England. All such companies as comprise the lines of the "Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway" can be amalgamated, without further legislation, by the general railway law of the American States through which the lines run. The prospectus appears to convey intelligently enough, facts sufficient to answer the *World's* article. The combined new lines, which are built and on the point of completion, are 330 miles in length, from Port Huron to Chicago,—to be called the "Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway Company." A first mortgage charge of £1,240,000 is to be created as follows:—

To the Debenture-holders of the present issue.....	£500,000
To be reserved for exchange against existing sectional first mortgage bonds.....	222,000
To be issued to the Grand Trunk Railway Co. in respect of its contribution before referred to (£310,000), and balance to be reserved for general purposes.....	518,000
	£1,240,000

It will be seen that "the road is built upon bonds," and that the Directors of the Grand Trunk are Directors of the "Chicago and Grand Trunk Company," for themselves as well as for the shareholders of the Grand Trunk, whose representative they are for the money subscribed (£310,000). All charges which existed under the previous organizations have been cancelled by the sales under foreclosure. It is of frequent occurrence that bankrupt and foreclosed companies are reorganized by their bonds being purchased for a nominal price and connections formed with other lines, and they are converted into valuable property. It would have been more creditable to the *World* if it had availed itself of the information which could have been acquired at the London office of the Company for the benefit of the "curious and inquisitive minds" it alludes to, instead of exhibiting its own ignorance of the facts which are contained in the prospectus, and also its want of knowledge of American law in general, and of the Canadian law bearing on this case.

SALA AND MORLEY.

Two noted Englishmen of letters are about to enter the field of active politics: Mr. G. A. Sala has been requested to represent the Liberals of Brighton, and Mr. John Morley the Liberals of Westminster. The first named is, perhaps, the most brilliant newspaper writer of the day; his articles and letters in the *Daily Telegraph* are always free, bold and beautiful, and Brighton may well be proud of this man of her choice. Mr. John Morley has devoted himself to a more severe class of subjects, but has rendered magnificent service to English literature. A radical of the radicals, biting and bitter often in his manifested detestation of all kinds of bigotry, he has nevertheless made for himself a multitude of friends who know how much they owe

to his bold and untiring genius. Westminster, which once had the honour of being represented by John Stuart Mill, will do itself honour again by electing John Morley.

GLADSTONE AND BEACONSFIELD.

It is interesting to watch the movements of the two great party leaders in England—Beaconsfield and Gladstone. The men are just what they have been for twenty years past,—the one wily, mysterious, bewilderingly brilliant; the other ardent, outspoken, rashly radical, afraid of nothing but his own conscience. Which of the twain will win this time no one can say. Public opinion so far maintains the Earl, and for some time to come his foreign policy is not likely to lead to any very great disaster. If England can keep her present footing with Germany, and Austria can be induced to remain firm in her practical alliance with both England and Germany, it is not likely that Russia will dare to treat even the English occupation of Herat as a *casus belli*. And Mr. Gladstone has committed himself, since he took to the stump, to some extreme measures which have alarmed, and perhaps alienated, some of the more moderate and timid among the Liberals. But whatever the immediate result may be, the final issue is certain. The Beaconsfield programme must break down, sooner or later, under the stress of the hostile interests England is arraying against herself, and when it comes the reaction will be sharp and strong. "Peace with honour" had its brief day and was killed by contempt; "Imperium et Libertas," as a policy, was doomed the moment it was uttered.

JOHN A. ROEBUCK.

The announcement that John Arthur Roebuck was dead came as a shock to most of us, for we had grown accustomed to regard this man as a necessary part of that curious conglomeration we call "the English people." An old saw has it that an Englishman is never happy unless he is grumbling, and in that respect Roebuck was intensely an Englishman. He never found fault with himself, and had some admiration for the Emperor Napoleon, but beyond those two great entities, he found but little that was worthy of regard. He loved a fight, and gloried in a political paradox, but for all that, the man was a great power in the land. He never helped very much, for by the nature of him, he was destructive—but he hindered a great deal that ought to have been stopped altogether, and when a Cabinet lent itself to crimes, as when the Aberdeen Ministry entered upon the Crimean War, J. A. Roebuck could be depended upon for saying the right thing in a rough way. Failings he had, and not a few, but he has rendered good service to his country. *Requiescat in pace.*

COTTON.

Liverpool has been distinguishing itself lately. Cotton has been subjected to those "bulling" and "bearing" processes indigenous to the soil of Wall Street, New York. There has been a corner in cotton. The visible supply, though quite sufficient for all legitimate wants, was not excessive, so the bulls placed themselves in a position to buy and hold more cotton than could possibly be delivered on settling day. Naturally prices went up; so did some of the "bears," for they had to deliver or pay the difference in price. This is strictly moral and entirely as it should be, according to their creed, for it is in the nature of such animals as bulls and bears to gore and bite and injure each other. But does it serve the cause of usefulness in the world that the factories which needed cotton to complete current contracts for useful cloth should require to stand idly by till the mad game was over and a return to the normal condition of prices rendered its use again possible? The world is finding out gradually the fearful drain such gamblers make upon its resources. These plunderers constitute the upper crust—cool, crisp and not transparent—of the criminal classes. Society ought so to treat them. For law itself is used to aid the crime, and is therefore plainly powerless to prevent it. England will yet find a remedy in social ostracism, and "when found it will be made a note of." The remedy will be exported, in spite of Protection, and applied to similar diseases in Wall Street and its miniatures nearer home.

FOOD SUPPLY.

Among the many serious problems to be dealt with in the next session of the Imperial Parliament, the all-important ones of land tenure and food supply will occupy a prominent place. Notwithstanding untold wealth, vast exports, industries that supply the world and the constant demand for labour, there can be no doubt that some parts of Great Britain have recently severely suffered the misfortunes of actual distress and want. The land laws of Great Britain have to be reformed and the country must become more self-sustaining. This fact is the first to present itself to every traveller, whatever his political opinions or prejudices, on visiting this continent. England is committed to the principles of free trade in food supplies, and has discarded the ancient belief that prosperity is to be secured by the taxation of such imports. Landlords, however, who rule so largely the destinies of Great Britain, are now clinging to the skirts of protection under cover of an epidemic among cattle, and the importation of live stock into the country has been prohibited. The consequences of this action are of much interest to Canada, its population, industries, and carrying interests. The rapidly increasing settlement of this Continent has caused an enormous development of animal food supply, and nearly all the Western, North-Western and South-Western States have cultivated the raising of cattle, and now forward continuous shipments of live stock to the Eastern markets. Some idea of the extent of this production may be gathered from official returns of Chicago, which is the central distributing point. In 1878, 1,083,068 cattle, 6,389,654 hogs, and 310,420 sheep entered the stock yards of that city, representing a total value of \$106,000,000. A large proportion of this great aggregate was shipped by the railways converging in Chicago to Eastern States and into or through Canada. It has been demonstrated that live stock may be safely and profitably exported to Europe. In England the result was to lower the price of food, and the British producer took alarm. Happily for him, however, pleuro-pneumonia came to the rescue. Instances of infected cattle had been discovered in some American imports, and the United States were scheduled—that is, the cattle were prohibited from being forwarded alive to their destination after being landed from the vessel in which they had crossed the Atlantic. A notification from the Imperial to the Dominion Government also caused the issue of a prohibitory order against the admission of cattle into Canada from the United States. It has been proved beyond controversy that no disease exists among cattle reared in the Western States, and there can be little doubt that if precautions were taken to examine cattle on arrival in Europe, no danger of infection need be feared. It is therefore evident that Protection, not pleuro-pneumonia, was at the bottom of the prohibitory order.

The action of the Imperial Government, preventing as it did Americans supplying the English market, gave some, although not much impetus to the export of Canadian stock. Our people were at the same time entirely dependent for food on Canadian-raised cattle by the prohibition against American cattle coming into Canada. The American market was, however, at this time left open for Canadian enterprise, but the United States Government did not permit this state of things to continue, and from the 1st of December no cattle have been permitted to pass from Canada into United States territory. Interchange between the two countries is therefore suspended, and industries which depend upon cattle supply—as, for instance, dressed meat exports—are at an end. The important question arises: Can the Dominion, thus isolated, continue to export and to provide for its own requirements without enhancing the price of food and consequent cost of living in Canada? Must it not of necessity resign its cattle exports? The action of the American Government has been taken upon simply retaliatory principles, without the shadow of an excuse in the case of cattle, and it will assuredly follow in the wake of England or Canada if further prohibitory measures are adopted. In this dilemma there can be no doubt it is rather the duty of a wise Government to provide for the wants of an entire population than to preserve to shippers of cattle any margin of difference there may be between the value of animals in England alive and slaughtered. It is better that Canada be placed on the footing of America with Great Britain upon this question than be excluded from the great live-stock trade of this continent.

EDITOR.

BANKING MORALITY.

In an article entitled "The Crimes of Respectability," in a recent issue of the SPECTATOR, the respect-compelling forces were placed in this order:—

1. Wealth ;
2. Social or Political Position ;
3. Personal Ability ; and
4. Rectitude of Conduct ;

and as an illustration of the correctness of this order of classification, allusion was made to Sir Francis Hincks, whose services to the State and personal ability were accounted as nothing when weighed in the balance with the loss of wealth he was supposed to have caused to individuals.

This might seem to insinuate that the prosecution of Sir Francis Hincks was regarded as a vindictive action, undertaken by some person or persons whose desire to acquire wealth had been frustrated by his acts as President of the Consolidated Bank, and lest any misunderstanding should arise, I propose to notice very briefly some of the disclosures of the trial, and to hint at some remedies for the state of affairs revealed.

Hindoos, having no knowledge of a personal Deity, satisfy the cravings of nature and conscience by placing foremost in their catalogue of virtues, faithful service and firm allegiance to their earthly masters, and style their chief virtue "Faithfulness to one's salt."

The native of India who would not solemnly affirm the grossest falsehood in the interests of his master would regard himself, and be regarded by his fellows, as the meanest of mankind.

The evidence given during the recent trial betrays the Eastern origin of the bankers' code of morals, for it plainly appears that the first duty of a bank official is to promote the interests of his present master, the shareholder. If we cannot hope for a standard of morals more consonant with the genius of Christianity and Western civilization, we must turn the existing sentiment to the best account by giving bankers new masters and compelling them to transfer their allegiance to the *public*. It is to be hoped that future legislation will make this point clear.

The prosecution assumed that the existing laws required a certain obligation to the public, and charged the management with having made returns to Government calculated to mislead, and notably in the items of loans from other banks entered as deposits, and over-drafts entered as notes discounted. The bankers' code wanting the sanction of legal enactment, the defence was compelled to rely on the evidence of officials to establish that other banks were in the habits of submitting similar returns, because there was no way of disposing of the disputed items. If the Appellate Court upholds this view, it may be assumed that the present forms are defective and require to be altered.

The Indian Government has a habit of illustrating the different sections of their acts by examples of imaginary cases, which serve to make clear the intentions of the framers, and we might as well borrow good business habits from the East as pagan morals.

What would be more simple, for instance, than to take the accounts of this ruinously unfortunate bank and prepare from them, as an appendix to the new act, a set of forms showing how each item of assets and liabilities should be entered, and then do away, for all future time, with any possibility of misunderstanding.

Having established beyond a peradventure, that the public is master transferred the allegiance of our bankers and guarded against the possibility of upright men being driven into misleading statements by an imperfectly worded law, we have to provide against deliberate falsification of public returns by dishonest men.

Now it is evident that no President, Manager or Cashier can put forth any statement unless it is prepared by a subordinate bank official. Suppose we define by law the exact position of every individual who has a hand in preparing these statements, and the penalties to which he is liable for wilful misrepresentation or criminal carelessness,—in fine, declare all bank officials, from highest to lowest, to be public servants as far as their duties connected with the preparation of statements for public use are concerned.

One of the most important officers of a bank is the Inspector, and the position should be exalted to a greater importance, and the duties be clearly defined by law. No one should be appointed to this position without a certificate that he is an accomplished actuary and accountant, and the appointment should in every case be subject to confirmation by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province.

It will be objected that Legislative obstructions fetter private enterprise ; but this, like all theories, may be carried too far. Every civilized government has recognized the obligation to protect the public in these matters, and the question is how to give effect to the intention.

It is a matter of astonishment that a subject of such overwhelming interest should have provoked so little discussion, and more particularly with an impending change in the law.

It may be necessary to say something more on this subject, at a future occasion : in the meantime, every man in the community is interested in having the order of classification in the article before referred to, reversed, that the upright man for all future time be considered the most respectable.

Anglo Indian.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL UNDER PRESBYTERIAN DISCIPLINE.

The Rev. A. B. Mackay, of Crescent Street Presbyterian Church, Montreal, is evidently a bold man. He came recently from Brighton, England, the city of the great Frederick W. Robertson. When there, he was the pastor of a Russian ambassador, whose friendship towards him spirited two copies of the *Codex Sinaiticus* from St. Petersburg to Principal MacVicar and his College ; they were the gift of the Czarina, whose classical piety had moved her to print a large edition of that rare work at her own imperial expense, only to find that few people, save those found in the Presbyterian College of Montreal and the Bishop's College of Lennoxville, either appreciated or could intelligently read the work. Mr. Mackay was one of the speakers at a recent Presbyterian anniversary in Montreal. The Presbyterian Church in Canada, of which he is one of the foremost Ministers, is up to the eyes in debt in all its Missionary operations, especially those of its Home Mission ; and, like all needy organizations, it desires to draw in the contributions of every imaginable and possible supporter. Mr. Mackay, while in England, had heard of the Marquis of Lorne befriending a Society for the relief of underpaid unbeneficed clergymen of the Church of England at home. He is seized with holy jealousy. Why should His Excellency, who is neither an Englishman nor an Episcopalian, do even the little he did for such an object, and do nothing for the Presbyterian Church in Canada in its difficulties ? It was a great point to make in an address from a Presbyterian platform ; and, rising to a flight of oratory worthy of Maurice or some other eloquent man, he makes it in the following vigorous and choice language. We quote the report of his speech which appeared in the Montreal *Daily Witness* :—

"After relating the efforts the Marquis of Lorne had put forth in England in establishing a sustentation fund for the poor curates in the Episcopalian Church, Mr. Mackay said that if he, the Marquis of Lorne, would only show half the interest in our Home Mission work, all our difficulties would vanish. Am I asked, why should he do so ? Scotchman like, I reply, why should he not do so ? Is he not Her Majesty's representative in Canada ? And are not we doing more for the future of this great Dominion than any other class of men ? Therefore because he is the Governor General, he ought to help this work. He ought to help it, because he is a Scotchman and son and heir of MacCallum More, the future Duke of Argyll, a name the most honoured in the annals of Presbyterianism, and because he is a Presbyterian. If he is not, if he is no longer under the blue banner under which his ancestors lived and fought, and some of them died a martyr's death, then he ought to tell us so, and we will part good friends ; for it is not the first time that Presbyterians have done good work, despite even the opposition of the nobility, and what Presbyterians have done in Scotland they can and will do in Canada."

Unfortunately for the point of his great point, Mr. Mackay forgets that, while the Governor-General is not an English Churchman and is a Presbyterian, he no more belongs to the Presbyterian Church in Canada, or to the Free Church in Scotland (which had the honour of giving the Rev. gentleman ordination, and in whose struggles for ecclesiastical mastery in that most ecclesiastical kingdom he intensely sympathised), than to the Church of England. His Excellency is an attached member of the Church of Scotland, although, like Her Majesty whom he represents in this Dominion, he can take the Holy Communion with pleasure in both national churches. When M. P. for Argyleshire in the Imperial House of Commons he was, as is also Lord Colin Campbell his brother and Parliamentary successor, one of those conspicuous in their opposition to what is commonly spoken of as the Disestablishment of the Scottish Church. Everybody knows how strenuously his illustrious father, the Duke of Argyll, upholds the Church of Scotland by both voice and pen, while singularly liberal and tolerant to all creeds and denominations. As a churchman there is no inconsistency in the Marquis of Lorne promoting "a Sustentation Fund for the poor curates" of the sister Church of England, and more especially as, since his marriage with one of the Princesses of the Blood-Royal, he has chiefly resided at Court in London, where he, of course, enjoyed the services of the State Church of that part of the Empire. We fail to see any reason why, because His Excellency happens to come to Canada, he should come to the rescue of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, simply because it is Presbyterian, and has been imprudent enough to attempt to do more than it should and so run into hopeless debt. There are Presbyterians and Presbyterians ! We have still among us, alive and kicking, however feeble numerically and otherwise, a Synod in connection with the Church of Scotland ; and, although we are of those who think that the Marquis of Lorne has acted wisely in not taking sides in the still unsettled controversy as to "Temporalities" and other property between that Church and a certain section of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, yet Mr. Mackay cannot but remember or know that His Excellency did testify his loyalty to the Church of Scotland by, the very first Sunday he worshipped in Canada, attending service in St. Andrew's Church, Montreal, which, if it be anything, is a Church closely and essentially connected with that Church. We pass over the statement made by Mr. Mackay that the Presbyterian Church in Canada is "doing more for the future of this great Dominion than any other class of men." Such an assertion is something very like a slap in the face of the Episcopalians or Methodists, not to speak of other religious bodies, who are generally supposed to be very powerful and aggressive for good and the spread of truth and righteousness, without boasting so much about it

or going it so blind in their zeal to "strengthen their own line of things." It is, besides, even further removed from modesty than from truth. As to the talk of His Excellency and the Presbyterian Church in Canada "parting good friends," in the event of the former being "no longer under the blue banner under which his ancestors lived and fought," it is too ridiculous to call for any comment. The Marquis of Lorne is, we hope, not going to part with any one in Canada for years to come; and, while we do not profess to be particular admirers of the Church of Scotland or any other Church Establishment, we trust that His Excellency will always have the courage of his convictions and do exactly as he himself sees it to be his duty to do, not what any Ecclesiastic, with a taste as poor as his logic, tries to lecture him into doing.

Critic.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY—A PLEA FOR A NATIONALITY.

It is not inappropriate that St. Andrew's Day should fall at a time of the year, when the first threatenings of a long season of inclement weather prompt our Scottish fellow-citizens to make a vigorous effort to provide against that "poorth cauld" which their national poet has so eloquently portrayed; not that Scotchmen, as a body, need any incentive to either charitable or patriotic deeds but their own warm hearts, but, nevertheless, (the aphorism is at least as old as Mark Tapley) "there is some credit in being jolly under adverse circumstances."

It may be not without profit to note a few thoughts which arise out of the recent celebration of the Scottish anniversary, if it may be permitted an Englishman to venture to touch the fringe of so important a subject.

On the threshold of my remarks let me disclaim any intention of throwing the slightest blame on the gentlemen of the St. Andrew's Society or any of the National Societies of our city, unquestionably they do their work nobly, and the labours of the foremost amongst them are beyond all praise; "lives there a man with soul so dead" as not heartily to endorse the hope uttered by the President of the St. Patrick's Society at the banquet, that "God would prosper the St. Andrew's Society."

Notwithstanding our willingness to admit the great work performed by our National Societies, it may, after all, be worth while to consider whether they may not in some sense be regarded as necessary evils, it is not a little remarkable that this tone runs through the whole of the speeches at the dinner, and it may also be found in Professor Murray's sermon at St. Paul's Church on Sunday; although claiming (and justly so, as I have already admitted) high praise for the St. Andrew's and kindred Societies also, for the charitable work in which they are engaged, there is at the same time a sort of apologetic tone cropping up for the necessity and existence of such corporations, at any rate, to perform this part of their organization.

With our rapidly increasing population, bringing with it, as we hope, increasing prosperity, but most distinctly bringing also increased responsibility, it is likely to become, at no very distant date, our "national policy" to look the question squarely in the face, whether we have not outgrown our present system for providing for the pauper population, out of the funds of such Societies; there are many signs that the resources are becoming inadequate to the claims upon them, and that before long some new arrangement must be made.

I have said that almost all the addresses in connection with this celebration seem to foreshadow some change as being necessary, if not imminent, not alone for the work of distributing alms to the distressed, but also from a national point of view.

Professor Murray, in his sermon, amongst many sound truths, eloquently expressed, said:—

"It may be well to consider what is the proper function of the old National Societies in this new country," and with reference to the building up of a national unity, he says; "No one, who seriously considers the task which this young country has undertaken, can fail to sympathize with the general drift of the movement to concentrate the scattered energies of our people in the accomplishment of that task. Whatever be the country with which one is connected by his own birth or by that of his forefathers—be it France or England, Scotland or Ireland, Germany or Scandinavia—there is still one duty clear for all who have made Canada their home. No mere sentiment bubbling up out of the glowing memories that cling to the homes of the past should be allowed to drown our apprehension of the work that lies before us in the present and the future, and if such a sentiment causes us to shrink from co-operating heartily with Canadians of any origin in taking possession of this good land which our common God and Father has given us, then it is no wonder that the sentiment should be ridiculed or condemned by those who are eager to promote the consolidation of the Dominion. And yet we cannot feel astonishment that the effort to repress the old National Societies should have met with a decided and even indignant protest. To ask men to become practically indifferent to all that is associated with the land of their fathers, to require that they should damp every glow of generous enthusiasm that may be kindled by the memories of our heroic history—this demand received the same response which has in all ages arrested any effort to stem those irresistible currents of feeling that flow from the purest springs in the nature of man."

Again, in allusion to the charitable functions of the Societies, whilst objecting to relief being furnished through a "passionless paid official," there is quite sufficient in the learned Professor's address to point to the conclusion that the

ultimate end for the relief of our paupers must be through the agency of a poor law, however distasteful many of its provisions may prove. I am old enough to remember the introduction of the New Poor Law in England in 1832-34, and the opposition it met with, (even in many places amounting to open violence), but I believe it will be admitted that in all its main provisions it now works well; individual cases of hardship must be inseparable from any such system. It seems pretty certain that under our present plan, generous though it be, a considerable amount of poverty may pass unrelieved.

In the speeches of Mayor Rivard and the President of St. George's Society, remarkable as they are for their good humour and sterling common sense, may be found the same suggestive hints as to some future problem that will come before us for solution. This problem, however, as Mr. Rawlings said, need not prevent the performance of our present duty. We may each one of us be Scotch, Irish, French or English, but let us all be Canadian.

Above all, let each one of us look to all matters of public and private concernment, as men in whose breasts the principles of truth, sincerity and justice are consecrated and held most sacred; let us encourage no morbid hankering anxiety as to what this or that person may think, but ever aim directly towards the true, good and great. This is the self-culture that will raise all to a point of elevation far beyond that of wealth or station, which will in due time command whatever their political necessities may require, and still do much beyond that—giving them the full enjoyment of our nature in the circumstances in which Providence has placed mankind. Towards this result does such culture point. The development of mind, the growth of individual character, the extension of social good, the realising more and more of the highest enjoyments of which our beings are susceptible—this belongs, not to the outer circumstances, but to the inner spirit.

It is by freedom in political arrangements, by overturning the domination of prejudice in society, by rising above the servility which marks so large a portion of mankind, that we are to attain this measure of our moral being, and in that, whatever is best for us is realized; for

"Mind, mind alone, bear witness Earth and Heaven,
The living fountain in itself contains
Of beautiful and sublime."

Quevedo Redivivus.

THE LOGIC OF OPINION.

In our last number I regarded it as opportune to offer some remarks on criticism, regretfully pointing out that at this time it was lost to us as an art, or at best had sunk to a very low ebb; in continuation of the subject it may not be out of place to review the elements necessary for the formation of opinion.

Opinions form the characters of men, and sway in a large measure the destinies of nations. The great fountains of original thought which well up in the souls of the master spirits of an age flow often for a long time before they fertilize and benefit the mass. It is true that the mighty thinkers of our race ultimately become the governors of the world, guide its movements, protect it against dangers, raise its fortunes, and elevate the entire mode of being prevalent among those who are influenced by the ideas which have had their origin in the meditations of earnestly reflective minds. It is from those who have doubted and controverted the general opinion of the men of their time that improvement has come, and progress has been made possible. The inquisitive eye of the man of genius looks upon facts and thoughts with a more intense fixedness of mind, and a keener scrutiny of their accuracy, than those who snatch at current ideas as if they were certain truths, or accept the ordinary opinions of an age as at once indubitable and unmistakable. To direct, purify and elevate the soul of man is a noble task,—a task which is only accomplishable properly by those who know the might and exercise the right of independence of thought.

Copernicus doubted the correctness of the Ptolemaic cycles, tested, tried, and controverted them, and was then led to form that theory which explains the eternal miracles of the sky. Columbus distrusted the accepted ideas regarding the contents of the globe, and ploughed the seemingly trackless deserts of the Atlantic to recover a forgotten territory. Luther cast a sceptic's eye upon the fabled power of Rome to grant indulgences, and so thought back to the primeval simplicity of Christianity, and animated the souls of men to revolt against the corruptions of religion. Adam Smith examined the commercial relations with an eye unsophisticated by submission to opinion, and saw that they did not, as was supposed, increase the prosperity of communities; and the secret of the wealth of nations issued from his inquiries. James Watt looked upon the laborious lot of man and the widening circle of his necessities; he saw that human thews and sinews were wearable and wearable, and he attempted to soften the toil of muscle and the strain of nerve by the invigoration of metal with mind, and the employment of steam as a power of smaller cost than life.

Slow is the growth of truth. It strikes into the darkness its early tender shoots, and is esteemed a stray weed brought into the world, whose habit it is to be suspicious of things new; gradually it buds, and blossoms, and expands;

its seeds are scattered into many souls, and it attracts notice if it does not gain recognition. By-and-by its utility or applicability is tested, and it is found to be most answerable to man's necessities. But it is slow work at the best.

Galileo opened the eye of man to the exhaustless glories of the sky, and found rough inquisition given to his discoveries. Newton endeavoured to construct a tenable theory of light, but his prescience was denied, and debate waxed fierce regarding the accuracy of his views. Into what domicile of learned thinking was the Baconian logic introduced without irate opposition and debate? What universities welcomed the economy of Smith, the jurisprudence of Bentham, or willingly exchanged the study of alchemy for that of chemistry? Every fresh truth has its period of contest to undergo; men are not ready, notwithstanding the experience of all the ages, to acknowledge the likelihood of their being in error. They look on those who teach new truths as enemies; treat them as aliens, not as prophets and brethren.

It will ever be one of the nicest of problems for a man to solve, how far he shall profit by the thoughts of other men, and not be enslaved by them. Could the history of opinions be fully written, it would be seen how large a part in human proceedings the love of conformity—or rather the fear of non-conformity—has occasioned. It has triumphed over all other fears; over love, hate, pity, anger, pride, comfort, and self-interest. It has contradicted nature in the most obvious things, and has been listened to with the most abject submission. Its empire has been no less extensive than deep-seated. The serf to custom points his finger at the slave of fashion; as if it signified whether it is an old or a new thing which is irrationally conformed to. The man of letters despises both the slaves of fashion and of custom, but often runs his narrow career of thought, shut up, though he sees it not, within close walls which he does not venture to peep over. Some persons bend to the world in all things, from an innocent belief that what so many people think must be right. Others have a vague fear of the world, as of some wild beast which may spring out upon them at any time. In all things a man should beware of so conforming himself as to crush his nature and forego the purpose of his being. We must look to other standards that what men say or think. We must not abjectly bow down before rules and usages, but must refer to principles and purposes. In few words, we should think not whom we are following, but what we are doing. If not, why are we gifted with individual life at all.

We cannot in the practical affairs of life attain in all things, or even in many, the means of arguing with scientific accuracy; nor even when we have acquired absolutely scientific first principles can we develop their consequences and applications with invariable correctness and unmistakable rigour. Knowledge of a fact is distinct from the knowledge of reason. Science is reasoned truth. It cannot be false, and it must be impregnable. It can offer no alternative; it must determine what is true in sensuous perception, in ideal reproduction, in demonstrated sequence of law and result; for there is no science of the demonstrable until the reason can trace its principles and processes.

Knowledge is truth gained, science is truth ascertained, opinion is at the best only an approximation to truth, knowledge is the result of observation and experiment expended on facts and things. Science is the result of reasoning and reflectiveness on the facts of knowledge in the endeavour to discover the principles which regulate them, but opinion is a solution of the causes, occasions, effects, consequences, laws, and operations of facts not demonstrably known or irrefutably confirmed by experience. In knowledge, we judge without doubting; in opinion, with some mixture of doubt. Judgment extends to every kind of knowledge, probable or certain, and to every degree of assent or dissent. It extends to all knowledge as to all opinion; with this difference only, that in knowledge it is more firm and steady,—like a house founded upon a rock; in opinion it stands upon a weaker foundation, and is more likely to be shaken or overturned. The characteristic difference between knowledge and opinion is the unsteadiness, fluctuation, and undemonstrability of the latter, as compared with the trustworthy security and stability of the former.

In the formation of opinion, controversy is an excellent auxiliary; it rough-hews the material thought, and shows what is necessary that the eventual result may be satisfactory and acceptable; it compares and contrasts the outcome of the thinker's effort with similar or rival endeavours to substantiate it as a veritable addition to knowledge, faith and truth. Hence there is always a place for controversy in the world. Controversy not only tests old opinions, but tries new truths. It applies the touchstone of reason to all that is brought before it, and compels the old and the new alike to produce the evidence on which they rely for belief of what they advance.

Controversy is therefore the hope, the trust, the safeguard of every thinker. It preserves the vitality of all notable ideas, discoveries, and inventions. Controversy is examinative. Every opinion must be brought to the test, and only after due testing can it be passed on into the nature of received and ratified truth, so as to become science. Hence the need of a constant habit of thoughtfulness in men, and hence the advisability of being furnished with a logic which is applicable to all the turns and windings of human thought, and suitable to the general wants of human life,—a life of reasoning thought.

THE OLD MASTERS—PARTING WORDS.

It is at all times more satisfactory to enter the lists of a controversy and fight an antagonist who has the courage to drop his *alias*, and to affix or sign his proper name to his thesis. Therefore, I am glad that I have no longer "an unknown opposite," one whom, by the law of arms, I am not bound to answer. Had I known in the beginning of the fray that the redoubtable *ex-Honorary* Secretary of the Art Association of Montreal, to whom the "ninnies in Art" have so long looked upon as an oracle, had written under the euphonical title of "Juan Mahpop," I should have distrusted my ability, as I now do, to cope with so great an authority on the Fine Arts, and such a keen dialectician. Again, knowing Mr. Popham's powers as an advocate and special pleader, and that the ready ear of the Judges of the Superior Court was always given to his arguments, I should neither have hazarded an opinion nor expended a "most frenzied eloquence" upon the merits of the "*Jupiter in Judgment*," attributed to Palma il Vecchio," had I received any intimation that Mr. Popham was the "Daniel come to judgment" upon the "Old Masters."

Being now absolutely committed to my defense, I will dispassionately reply to Mr. Popham's letter, and endeavour to imitate the courtesy, and the delicacy he has exhibited in his attack upon myself, whilst I shall carefully avoid misquoting, mutilating, and misconstruing his sentences, liberties which he has (unintentionally, perhaps) employed relative to mine. I will take them in their proper sequence:—

"Mr. Barton Hill, the owner of these *productions*, and his champion, Mr. King, allege the pictures in question to be originals."

I have never alleged that the pictures submitted to the Council of the Art Association "for exhibition" were originals. Believing Mr. Hill to be a truthful gentleman, and that his statements relative to the history of "the pictures in question" were true, I visited the Art Gallery and examined the *Rubens*, the *Rembrandt*, the *Palma il Vecchio*, the *Correggio*, and the *Raphael* (to these pictures have my observations been chiefly, if not almost entirely, confined), and wrote what I thought about them, and I still maintain that they bear the characteristics of the artists to whom they are ascribed. I wrote as follows:—

"Without authoritatively pronouncing that these pictures by the Italian and Dutch Masters are genuine, yet I am seriously inclined to think they are so; and, by comparing them with the known copies in the lower lobby of the Art Gallery, I do not see any reason to doubt their originality. From all internal and external evidence, and despite the doubt that has been so freely thrown by some connoisseurs upon their authenticity, and their absence from catalogues, which are rarely, if ever complete, I iterate my belief in their genuineness, though I may not be willing to class them with the *chef d'œuvres* of the European Galleries."

I may be wrong, nevertheless I am glad to take the present opportunity to congratulate the Council upon its decision, because I believe that the exhibition of the pictures to which I have called especial attention will tend more to exalt the ideas and purify the taste of the people, and give them a greater knowledge of true Art, than the majority of the pictures hitherto exhibited under the auspices of the Art Association of Montreal.

"Mr. King says, that judging by the style of *Jupiter in Judgment*, there is positive external evidence that it is an original."

My words are these: "Judging from the style of this *Jupiter in Judgment*—of which there is positive external evidence that it is an original—I much doubt if any artist in Canada would consider it comparatively easy of imitation, and still more, I doubt if any one of them would have the temerity to copy or counterfeit it." The name *Jupiter in Judgment*, given to it by the present owner, is that which he received with the picture at the time of its coming into his possession; and if it had been called *The Gods and Goddesses in Nubibus*; or *Themis bringing the Gods to Council*, before they descend to take part in the Trojan war, I should have spoken or written about it under either of the names, without considering that I should have displayed my ignorance of *Lempriere* or the *Iliads* of Homer.

The wrong name will not detract from the beauty of the picture, a beauty which Mr. Popham is forced to admit, and more, that "it bears traces of originality," and is of "sufficient intrinsic merit to deserve especial study." Because he thinks he has discovered this *Palma il Vecchio* to be a copy of a *Rubens*, he has crowingly given a quotation from Colley Cibbers' version of Richard the Third, which he supposes will vanquish me. I refer him to Shakspeare himself, who says:

"What's in a name? That which we call a rose
By any other name would smell as sweet";

So this *Palma il Vecchio* will be beautiful even if it is improperly called so, and it will retain its "dear perfection," despite the persistent perversity with which Mr. Popham pursues it.

No one of the persons who have seen this picture, and with whom I have conversed on its merits, has hesitated to acknowledge his estimation of the genius displayed in its composition and harmonious colouring. I have been, from the moment I saw it, deeply impressed with its beauty, and hope the Council, notwithstanding the "troublesome precedent," will never refuse to exhibit such a work of art even if there be a doubt about its authenticity and correct nomenclature.

Mr. Popham says we cannot find that Palma il Vecchio ever painted such a subject; it is not necessary for him to do so; Sir Charles Eastlake informs us that he was in the habit of painting mythological subjects, and I do not think it is either just or honest to infer that because Rubens painted a picture bearing the title of *Mercury bearing Hebe to Olympus*, which is now in the Bridgewater Collection, that Palma il Vecchio never painted a picture of a kindred subject. Who but a simpleton or tyro in Art could put faith in such an absurd statement that the *Jupiter in Judgment* bears a resemblance in manner to the works of Rubens?—even those which he painted during his residence in Italy between the years 1600-1608.

It is many years since I was a boy on the fourth form, and it is a long time since I read my Lempriere; but if my memory, which is tolerably good, serves me, I think Hebe is generally represented in Art either with a drinking cup, or as a virgin crowned with flowers. Though I do not vividly remember that passage in her life when Mercury carried her to Olympus, yet I do Jupiter's carrying off Ganymede from Mount Ida and bearing him to Heaven and installing him as cup bearer instead of Juno's daughter. It is strange that Rubens should have omitted the symbols of Hebe—supposing this *Palma il Vecchio* to be a copy of the "Bridgewater original"—whilst we find in the picture in our Art Gallery, Apollo with his lyre; Venus, in the arms of Mercury, with her doves; Juno with her peacock, &c. I must dwell no longer on these delicious fables of mythology, or I shall forget Mr. Popham's ungenerous and disingenuous attack upon the Old Masters and upon those who differ from him in opinion. In his different communications on the subject, he sneers; he is facetious; he is full of disparaging insinuations; he, as it were, turns up his nose contemptuously at these "worthless imitations" of the Old Masters; "any criticism is superfluous"; it is "unnecessary to describe them, for they all speak for themselves" (*i.e.*, they are rubbish!); they have a *pretension* about them, lacking "any documentary pedigree"; he has seen such pictures exhibited at pawnbrokers' shops, where they are "familiar acquaintances"—places where the "triumph of poverty" is likely to be found in the shape of a counterfeit picture passed off on one of the Knights of Lombardy by a pawnner as an original.

"Is there no sequel at the heels" of Mr. Popham's abuse of these Old Masters? He may not admire them, he may see no beauty in them, but there are hundreds who do. The owner of the pictures—"these productions"—is not asking the Art Association to buy them, and he believes that their opinion either as to their quality or genuineness will not affect the eventual disposition of the pictures one jot. He thinks that there are many intelligent gentlemen, and competent judges who do not want "attestation seals" for tests of authenticity. If Mr. Popham can reasonably demand other proofs, to satisfy him and his friends, save those which have been vouchsafed by the owner of the pictures, he likewise, and his friends may consider Mr. Popham bound in honour to say where the original pictures are of which these copies—"these productions" are similar or identical in subject and treatment. Mr. Popham's recognized principle in law and logic, "that the onus of proof rests on him who alleges the affirmative" cuts both ways. Mr. Popham affirms that these pictures, now on exhibition, are either copies or forgeries; the *onus probandi* rests with him to make his vauntings true. Mr. Popham's mere assertion is not proof, his special pleading is not argument, and his forensic power cannot make me believe that all the pictures to which I have so prominently alluded, are, to use his own felicitous language, "imitations in form and colour upon worm-eaten panels, or old pieces of canvas, superadded with sundry coatings of varnish, duly blistered, patched and smoked" by some one or other of "the vast army of Chattertons in Art who impose worthless imitations of the Old Masters, as originals, even upon connoisseurs.

In conclusion, let me urge upon every one who has any knowledge or love of Art to go to the Gallery, in Phillips Square, and judge between Mr. Popham's opinions and mine. If I had not thoroughly believed in the meritoriousness of these five Old Masters I would not have written a line about them, and after this time, I shall write no more in their defence; they must plead for themselves.

Thomas D. King.

JEWISH REFORM.

No. II.

The movement towards Jewish Reform in New York was the subject of a recent article in the SPECTATOR. We live in an age when the most solid rocks of human thought and habits and religious belief are ever and anon shaken to their foundations by the waves of new ideas which beat upon them with all the intermittent force of a temporarily concentrated effort on the part of young, ambitious and unscrupulous, though not unfrequently misguided talent. Place, peculiarity or prominence are influences sufficiently powerful to some minds to forever ensure a plentiful perennial crop of traitors and rebels to even the most sacred causes. It is but a natural occurrence, calling for no especial comment, to see a Frenchman or Italian plotting against and overturning dynasties and constitutions. Even to the sluggish Anglo-Saxon mind there is nothing patricidal or unnatural in a gradual but not the less effective revolution in its non-social

or political history. But that the oldest and least impressionable people on the face of the earth should become divided by sects and schisms, has appeared, until lately, a moral impossibility.

To Hebrew and Christian alike any movement in the deep and placid waters of Judaistic teaching and belief, is freighted with portentous interest, and it would be unwise in the last degree for the orthodox majority of the community to be satisfied with an attempt to frown down or ignore, by a disdainful silence, the Jewish Reform movement now going on in the City of New York, and in other large centres of population.

There is no reason to fear that youthful fanaticism will ever succeed in dismembering the glorious inheritance handed down from the patriarchs, or consign to oblivion the traditions stretching through the dim distance from out the times when the Deity conversed with man upon the cloud-capped summit of Mount Sinai. But none the less is it our duty to raise a vigorous protest against and combat with voice, and mind, and pen, the insidious attacks which these so-called Reformers are making upon our institutions and our faith. Doubtless the Almighty arm which divided the Red Sea and delivered the children of Israel from the pitiless grasp of the Pharaohs, that victorious and all-conquering power which drove out the heathen from the Promised Land will still remain, after the lapse of so many thousands of years, faithful and true to its self-imposed obligations of protection to our chosen race. But men are by nature fallible and rebellious, and we must beware of angering a long-suffering Deity by these petulant expressions of impatience and this throwing-off divine restraints which gall and chafe some untutored spirits in this Christian era and this Trans-Atlantic Land of Liberty.

On the intact preservation of the Law and the Prophets we may well rest our hopes. Can these deformers of our faith provide an efficient substitute in all the innovations of their semi-Christian Temple observances? What improvement or "reform" can they in the name of common sense expect to effect by robbing the Church of all that is acknowledged to be pure and holy in it? Has not the lapse of time and the force of circumstances already stripped us of enough of our few and honoured Jewish rites and ceremonies? If simplicity of worship is a point aimed at, surely our present ritual sufficiently supplies this qualification.

One cannot refrain from noticing the acute worldly considerations which appear, so far, to set some limit to the bounds of the revolution which the Reformers seek to accomplish. They will retain the Synagogue, forsooth, shorn of its legitimate services; they will retain—yea, create and multiply and handsomely endow the opinionated and conceited leaders who urge them on in their blind career. For the world will not go round without show and affectation and gorgeous equipages and insane hobby-horses for madder men to ride. And so our young friends of the Opposition are graciously pleased (as yet) to abstain from the total annihilation of Judaism as a religion from the face of the earth. They must have their ministers and their officers, and, we blush to think of it, they apparently have little difficulty in finding an abundant though not over-choice supply of even the former!

Seriously, there can be no ultimate outcome of an attempt to disturb the harmony of the quiet old orthodox Hebrew congregations of our cities than a bitter remorse and an unsatisfied submission on the part of the rebel cliques engaged in the unnatural endeavour.

It may be left to be settled between their conscience and their God if anything can reconcile the continuance of their nationality with their avowed longing for calamity and affliction to visit the church of their fathers. We wash our hands of their violated Sabbaths, of their pandering to Christian observances; and we leave them, in all the deformity of their unrighteous efforts, to meet perhaps a slow, but a sure, certain and undignified failure.

D. A. Ansell.

THE REAL OBSTACLES TO FREE-TRADE.

It was a curious fact that nobody at the Free-Trade dinner given to Mr. Bayley Potter the other night made any allusion to the proposed Austro-German Zollverein, which would establish free-trade between 70,000,000 of the most industrious, ingenious people in Europe, besides that, through Austria, Bosnia at once, and probably Montenegro before long, would be covered by it. In fact, should Bismarck's scheme be carried out it would be the greatest triumph for free-trade yet achieved. Nor was anything said about the probability that, should it be carried out, a similar union would probably take place between France and Italy, and Belgium and Switzerland, which would give free-trade for all practical purposes to 70,000,000 more of an equally ingenious and industrious population. Both Mr. Potter and Mr. Wells, who were the only speakers who devoted themselves to the free-trade question, talked very much as if it were the affair of Great Britain, and the United States solely, whereas it is the affair of the whole civilized world; and they placed in the forefront of their cases a prediction that very serious consequences would ensue under our present system from a bad harvest next year here or a very good harvest in Europe, or both. Predictions, however, are always rather ineffective as arguments, and they fall with great lightness on the ears of the prosperous; moreover, the area of agricultural production in the United States is now so

enormous, and the facilities for transport so great, that predictions of bad harvests are very hazardous. We have been expecting one with some anxiety since 1870, but it has never come, and is less likely now, to a degree that would seriously affect us financially, than it was ten years ago, so that people are not likely to incline to a low tariff by way of preparation for this particular contingency.

The great difficulties in the way of free-traders in this country are three in number: one is the name itself, and another is the deep-seated belief of the average man that free-trade cannot be carried on across political boundaries, with profit for both parties. The term has become synonymous in his mind, even when he is not a hereditary Whig, with foreign hostility to American growth, and largely because free-trade has meant, during the greater part of the tariff controversy, free-trade with one power, and that one particularly odious to the generations which managed American politics and business down to the outbreak of the civil war. It was always understood that when the lowering of the tariff was called for, it was in order that British goods might obtain easier access to American markets. It was with British rivals almost exclusively that American manufacturers, in the three great fields into which they were most attracted, the iron, cotton, and woollen industries, found themselves obliged to contend from the very earliest days of American industry. So that it was not surprising that free-trade should have almost from the beginning been known as "British free-trade"—that is, a device of British contrivance for British profit—and that Henry C. Carey and Horace Greeley found it easy to accuse free-trade orators and writers on this side of the water of being stimulated by "British gold." So true is this that we doubt very much whether to this day ten per cent. of the Americans who think about free-trade at all, think of it as anything but unrestricted commercial intercourse with England only, in which Englishmen—or in other words, the old enemies first of American independence and then of American growth and progress—would reap all the profits. In fact, the term "free-trade" connotes in the popular mind of America to-day, even among those who have not been brought up in Whig traditions, some kind of degrading dependence on England; so that the question of free-trade is in this country by no means a purely fiscal or commercial question, as most English propagandists are apt to imagine; it is half political, and you may get the best of the economical argument ten times over and still leave the stronger half of the protectionist case untouched. If it were not for this there would be something a little ludicrous in the impression which the very mention of free-trade produces on a great many Americans, who are in all other fields fond of general ideas, and are attracted by all movements which seem to make for universal peace and the reign of human brotherhood. It sounds to them like a proposal that they should engage in piracy or smuggling, or some other venture of great profitableness but undoubted criminality; and the effect of this is heightened by the free-trader's claim that his dogma is a direct offshoot of the fundamental rule of Christian morality.

The second difficulty in the way of the free-trader here is the enormous size of the area which is given up to free-trade under the American Constitution. As a matter of fact no government has as yet established free-trade between so many people as the American Government, and it has so happened that this American free-trade covers a greater variety of soil and climate and national product than the free-trade of Great Britain; and, what is more, it is absolute free-trade, not partial. This has really made Americans perfectly familiar with all the elementary principles of the free-trade gospel. They know and practice over the area of their own country nearly all Bastiat's theories. No Northerner ever thinks of asking for protection against the products of Southern heat and sunshine. The Pennsylvania iron-master and coal-master know well that they must take their chance against the mineral wealth of Missouri. The Eastern farmer submits without a murmur to be driven out of the markets by the wheat and fruit of California, and the corn of Indiana and Iowa. The Massachusetts spinner has nothing to say when he hears of successful mills springing up in Georgia and Illinois; he is as mute and resigned as John Bright or Richard Cobden could wish. So that really there is no American who does not possess complete acquaintance with free-trade as an economical theory by actual practice before his eyes. No European has had the same opportunity of witnessing its working. The trouble which it is bringing on the British farmer and by which he is at this moment so dazed, is one with which the American farmer in all the Eastern States has been familiar for over twenty years, or ever since the railroads began to tap the prairies. Moreover, the American home market for everything grows with unexampled rapidity. The manufacturer witnesses every year an enormous increase in the number of farmers he has to clothe and supply with tools and wheels, and the farmer finds wherever he settles that within a few years he has a large town population within easy reach to buy his produce. The great influx of European capital, too, into American railroads ten years ago, did a great deal to prevent the rise of interest in foreign free-trade among the agricultural population. In the natural course of things the Western farmer ought not until now, if even now, to have had the means of access to European markets. The railroads which have for ten years been supplying him with it could not have been built on a purely commercial basis. They could not and did not pay when constructed. But they were built largely

with foreign money, under the influence of an immense delusion, and have been working diligently for a good many years at a heavy loss, which has fallen mainly on foreigners. The result has been tantamount to the payment of a heavy bounty on the export of American produce. It has enabled American farmers to reach markets which no change in the tariff could have enabled them to reach, and relieved them of all necessity and of all temptation to think or talk about free-trade.

The one remaining difficulty in the way of free-trade, here as everywhere, is the notion that trade carried on across political lines is less advantageous than, or not so advantageous as, trade between people living under the same government. That the wonderful success of free-trade between the several States of the Union has not destroyed this notion, and has not, for instance, created an overwhelming opinion in favour of the admission of Canada, at least, to a customs union with us, seems strange at first blush; but it is, we believe, accounted for by the fact that the country which has always been associated most closely with free-trade in the popular mind has, as we have said, been one to which popular antipathy was very strong, and whose eagerness for anything made the advantage of that thing to the United States seem doubtful. But it is a prejudice which is still very deep-seated—witness General Grant's belief when President (and on matters of this sort he may be considered an average man)—that we lost heavily by trading with San Domingo while it was foreign soil, but would make much money by trading with it if annexed. Nothing will do so much to eradicate it as the multiplication of commercial treaties, and the formation of large Zollvereins, such as Prince Bismarck proposes, including several independent states. These things will furnish the actual experiment which, in a question of this sort, has more popular value than any number of books or lectures. There is probably no country in the world so interested now in throwing down all barriers to commercial intercourse as the United States, owing both to their wonderful and now easily-accessible natural resources, and the remarkable bent of the national genius towards both trade and invention. In open competition it is very difficult to say what nation will be able to find a market here thirty or forty years hence for anything but tropical products, and just as difficult to see what markets Americans can then be kept out of.—*New York Nation*.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

It is generally admitted that it is the duty of the State to provide for the comfort, the intelligence and virtue of its subjects, and there are likewise few who deny that any method of accomplishing this duty which ignores the necessity of a system of public education can result otherwise than in ultimate failure. But a further question is presented to modern educationalists and economists, viz.: Whether the State is justified in providing for its youth anything beyond what is called an ordinary education, and whether it should not attempt to fulfil its duty of providing for the comfort, intelligence and virtue of its subjects by developing capacity for self-support through technical education. Of this at least there can be no doubt, that the State should impart an education which will benefit its different subjects in an equal way. The State can be no respecter of persons. But I think it can be shown that at present all classes of the community do not receive equal benefits, that technical education is required to remove the inequality, and that many advantages to our country would result from its introduction.

The question is sometimes asked, viewing the diverse occupations in which mankind engage, whether there is any one kind of education which the State could adopt as being exactly suited to the right demands of its subjects, favouring none, and extending equal privileges to all. The friends of the public school systems of the United States and Ontario point each to their own in illustration of the affirmative. But it can be fairly said in reply: Your systems do not benefit all classes alike; your system of High Schools and Latin Schools, into which you invite and encourage all to enter, prepare your boys to be lawyers, ministers, literary men, &c., but do comparatively nothing, and indeed unfit for their proper sphere, those who are to form part of the great majority that live by hard work. If it be advisable to train boys in High Schools and Latin Schools so that they may be prepared for the learned professions or for commercial life, then why not prepare those who are not about to enter the so-called learned professions or mercantile business, but who desire to enrol themselves in the ranks of that great band who live by the sweat of the brow, but who none the less contribute to swell the glory or exalt the name of their country.

The *Educational Weekly*, of Boston, the official organ of New England teachers, is disposed to deny the duty or right of Government to teach our youth industrial or mechanical arts, and asks, with an air of triumph, if the State is bound to do this, for our children, is it not bound to furnish them with work when they become men; but this logic turned upon the logician would maintain that, seeing the present system is devoted chiefly to storing the minds of pupils, in the first stage, with facts and knowledge which are rudimentary, and subsequently, with an education almost wholly commercial, that therefore

the State is to furnish *thinking* for the wits that have been sharpened by that rudimentary education, and also bound to place the children in business afterwards, because it has trained them in commercial pursuits.

But, asking for an impartial view of the subject, I would ask the opponents of Industrial or Technical Schools, why the State should prepare an army of commercialists, doctors, lawyers, &c.,—most estimable and necessary people, no doubt,—and do nothing, or almost nothing, for the great mass of artisans and industrialists that must exist in every community. Free-hand Drawing, indeed, is taught in many public schools, but on what pretext unless as an assistance to excellence in the industrial arts? And if indirect means are allowable, why not more direct? If the lawyer has Latin, the business man accounts and arithmetic, why has not the industrialist carving, lathe-turning, agriculture, and the like?

The subject of technical education includes the science and art of agriculture, and for that reason should principally interest Canadians. In our country, owing to an unwise education, there is a strong dislike on the part of many to engage in any kind of manual employment, not excepting even that grand one, agriculture. This is lamentable. We shall never be great if our young men throng for vacant clerkships and swarm in the avenues that lead to our "learned" professions. How can we remedy this? Not all at once, certainly; but there can be little doubt, that if agricultural schools were established here and there throughout the Dominion; if practical and theoretical instruction were given by competent men, the profession would soon be regarded as one which the most worthy might enter. Its status would be raised at once, when it became recognised that our best farmers spend two or three years at some college, just as our lawyers and doctors do. No one cares to enter a profession, which public opinion does not respect, and public opinion, it seems, will not respect those vocations which have demanded no intellectual preparation. The industrial school is not altogether a modern conception. In England, Chief-Justice Hale recommended, about 1676, that the Parliament establish in every parish an industrial school. The philosopher Locke, and the statesman Pitt, both made at different times endeavours in this direction. In Italy, in 1686, an institution was established for both boys and girls; the girls were instructed in needle work and a number of workshops were fitted up for the boys, among which they were permitted to choose. The celebrated German teacher, A. H. Francke, we learn, introduced in his *pedagogium* instruction in turning and glass-grinding, and the Austrian educator, Kindermann, actually succeeded in establishing industrial schools in more than 200 places. The proposition that manual labour and book learning be combined in school also found influential supporters in the eminent philosophers, Kant and Fichte. The great Pestalozzi also endeavoured to train his pupils in various industrial arts as well as in books, and the idea was likewise conceived by Froebel, the founder of *Kindergarten*.

We have made a beginning in this city here by teaching girls sewing and cutting out; further development of the plan would, I believe, be attended with most satisfactory results. The eminent array of educationalists above named is a sufficient guarantee that the industrial school is an institution by no means chimerical or fanciful. The International Exhibition in London, in 1851, and the recent Paris Exhibition, plainly revealed the superiority of the continental nations in all that relates to the application of art and beauty to manufactures, showed that the conceptions of these eminent continental educationalists were of the highest importance, and also demonstrated, that a theoretical knowledge of principles in addition to mere manual dexterity and empirical insight, are more than ever necessary.

If we admit the desirability of technical education, the question arises as to the place it should occupy in a general system. How should it be related to our present schools, which are in the main either commercial or classical in their basis? An answer to this question requires a survey of a general system, ideal in part, but how fairly practicable let the reader judge. A general system of education should endeavour to supply the lawful demands of the community. What are these necessities? They are professional, commercial, and industrial. Professional people are undoubtedly a desirable portion of any community. They who cherish the fires of Thought and Fancy are the creditors of the whole world, and the debt can never be paid in full. Professional people are grumbled at a good deal, whether times be hard or not; but in emergencies they are the occasional recipients of penurious gratitude, whether doctors, lawyers or clergymen. These, then, should have opportunities for pursuing their calling, and for them the High Schools are necessary. Commercialists also, as being so very important a factor in maintaining national prosperity, should have opportunities afforded them for securing to themselves and their successors, that particular education which is needful. Our artisans and agriculturists are the bone and sinew of our country. But hitherto they have had nothing in the way of special training. They have been considered as the hewers of wood and the drawers of water, when, if truth were, they would be more fitly compared to the wood itself that supports our national structure, and to the water that flows in freshening tides throughout the veins of the Empire. As artisans they must be educated, and the more skilled their labour, and the more intelligently it is performed, the higher will be the respect with

which they will be entertained, and the greater will be their honour when the great temple of our national existence shall be completed.

For these three great classes of the community, then, special education should be afforded. There should be separate schools for each. It is impossible to do the work in one, necessary for all. It is not possible to make three different kinds of men in one boy. Ruin, mental and physical, must follow all such attempts. The common school should be the foundation of all, and when the course there is completed, three different roads will open to him, one which leads to the flowery but thorny paths of professional life, another to the crowded marts of business, and the third to the wide domain where the sinewy arm, the sturdy frame, as well as the delicate touch and the keenest perception are required.

In the United States, technical or developing schools have been in operation for some time. The plan on which they are conducted is this:—Boys of fourteen years and upwards are admitted. In some of the schools literary training of some kind is undergone during one portion of the day; this element is, let it be noticed, a most valuable feature, it does not allow the fancy to lie dormant. There are in that boy who possesses a healthy fancy four or five different kinds of men, possible. On first entering such a school, a boy is permitted to investigate the different processes of hand employment, handling different tools, and thus forming some conclusion as to that which he most desires to learn. A boy's liking is a fair presentiment of his ability in such a case. Here a sturdy youth is engaged at the employment at which old Tubal-Cain sang and wrought; yonder is another youth whose finer tastes and more slender fingers, render the mechanism of clocks and watches, an occupation more congenial than that of his burly brother; here is a boy in whom the artistic predominates, and in the process of lithography and of engraving he finds his work and duty pleasure; here, among the reeds and valves of a cabinet organ, or the curious mechanism of the piano, labours a youth to perfect an instrument that shall echo the harmonies of the art divine; and yonder, delighted with the interesting processes of marbling, gilding and book-binding, is engaged the youth to whom the invalid seeking an hour's enjoyment from the pages which his skill protects, or the student, in the delightful pursuit of learning, shall breathe their grateful thanks!

Education which can accomplish this for us in this Province is urgently to be desired. Such education under proper control, free from the blight of sectionalism would soon spread its roots, drawing nourishment from all parts and giving back a wealth of fruit and shade. Agriculture, perhaps the noblest of human occupations, would flourish as it deserves to flourish, a "gentleman farmer" would no longer be regarded as a curiosity, and we would no longer see the land wasted by the ignorant and incapable. The industrial arts would rise to a new dignity; the worn hand of labour would receive the honour which is its dues and he who drives but a quill would no longer be considered as holding a position more respectable and more respected than he who is duty it is to drive the plough, or to drive the nail home, to its sure place.

R. S. W.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters should be brief, and written on one side of the paper only. Those intended for insertion should be addressed to the Editor, 162 St. James Street, Montreal; those on matters of business to the Manager, at the same address.

To the Editor of the CANADIAN SPECTATOR.

SIR,—The townships of Hinchinbrooke, Godmanchester, Elgin, Dundee, and St. Anicet have all along manifested a strong sympathy for the erection of the Coteau Bridge across the St. Lawrence, a short distance below Valleyfield. With regret they have seen the Montreal press arrayed against the scheme. Among the most prominent of the opponents has been the *Gazette*, whose editor doubtless represented the opinions of his city constituency. About two months ago it was considered by both parties that the matter had been finally settled, and the people on this side of the St. Lawrence began to breathe more freely. And they were warranted to believe that a season of agitation and pilgrimages to the Capitol had come to an end. Even the *Gazette* thought it necessary to tender its congratulations on the result. In its issue of the 30th September I read with satisfaction the following announcement:—"The Coteau Bridge scheme was finally settled to-day in a manner that satisfies its promoters, and affords a guarantee that no one sectional interest will be allowed to predominate to the disadvantage of others." Also, same date: "In referring to this Coteau Bridge, it is impossible to overlook the valuable services rendered in its favour by the member for Glengarry, Mr. John McLennan."

Here we find an unqualified approval of an Act which pointed to the erection of the Coteau Bridge, and now after the lapse of two months we find the editor of the *Gazette*, of date 1st December last, in a lengthy article, lodging its protest against the erection of said bridge, and advocating the impropriety of allowing "one sectional interest to predominate to the disadvantage of others."

I will not trespass upon your space, which is uniformly set apart for more important subjects by an attempt to review the resuscitated argument put in

force to induce the abandonment of the scheme. I may allude to one of these, lame and illogical enough. It is asserted that the granting permission to erect the Coteau Bridge harmonises ill with the successful working of the N. P. This may or may not be so, but the N. P. was in full force on the 30th of September as well as on the 1st of December.

The last sentence of the article in the *Gazette* of Saturday last fitly illustrates the revolution which has taken place in the mind of the *Gazette's* able editor:—

"But there are large questions involved, which we trust will determine the Government not to grant authority for the construction of this bridge."

What do you say to this glaring specimen of inconsistency, you worthy member for Glengarry?
Hugh Niven.

PRIZE QUESTIONS IN CANADIAN HISTORY.

99. Give the names of the first books printed in Montreal, and Quebec, and the dates of publication.

Ans.—The earliest books printed in Montreal were:—
Reglement de La Confrerie de L'Adoration Perpetuelle du St. Sacrament et de La Bonne Mort. Published in 1776, by Mesplet and Berger.
Jonathan and David; a tragedy; 40 pages. (As last.)
Officium Sacerdotum. 1777, Mesplet.
Journal du Voyage de St. Luc de la Corne. 1778.

Those at Quebec were:—
Catechisme Montagnaise. 1767.
Livre de Prieres des hommes Nation aux Tadousac, Portneuf, etc. La langue Montagnaise. 1 vol., 12mo. Brown and Gilmore. 1767.
Le Cantique de Marseilles. "Printed in Quebec, with the type of the *Quebec Gazette*." 1776.
Quesnel's Comus and Colmette. 1788.
Perrault's Juge de Paix. 1789.

Nahum Mower established the *Canadian Courant* at Montreal in 1807, as before mentioned. Mr. Mower was engaged in publishing school books, current literature and standard works. He was the Government Printer during the war of 1812-15.

100. What was the legal status and title of a Protestant Bishop in Canada, on the creation of the office, and how has it been affected by subsequent legislation?

Ans.—(1) His status was that of a Bishop of the Established Church of England, Upper and Lower Canada having been (by letters patent executed June 28th, 1793) constituted a Bishop's See, and Dr. Jacob Mountain having been consecrated at Lambeth on 7th July of that year as first Bishop of Quebec. He was subsequently appointed a member of the Executive Council, established in Canada under the Constitution of 1791, thus maintaining the analogy of position between the English Bishops, members of the House of Lords, and a Bishop of Canada, as a member of the highest Legislative body in the Province.

(2) His title was formally conferred by letters patent from the Crown, dated May 29th, 1794, and assigned to him "and his successors,"—that of "Lord Bishop of Quebec"; but this title had not been given to, nor was it ever assumed by, Dr. Inglis, appointed in 1787 the first Bishop of Nova Scotia, and who held a visitation, and exercised other Episcopal functions in Canada before the erection of Upper and Lower Canada into a Bishop's See.

It may be added that the status of a Protestant Bishop in Canada was never, in reality or by law, precisely the same as that of a Bishop in England, and there was always something anomalous in his position in respect of his being a functionary of an *Established* Church, notwithstanding that Bishop Strachan of Toronto (and his friends) contended for the right to consider himself as such, having, it is thought, interpreted too literally the terms of the *mandamus* or writ by which he was summoned to the Council of Upper Canada: "Know ye, that, as well for the especial trust and confidence we have manifested in you as for the purpose of obtaining your advice and assistance in all weighty and arduous affairs, which may the State and defence of our Province of Canada and the Church thereof concern."

(3) The status and position of a Bishop in Canada, with respect to the theory of an *Established* Church, have been rendered by legislation and usage, subsequent to the creation of the office, different from what at first they were held to be. Instead of their constituting an *establishment* in the sense contended for by Bishop Strachan, no Canadian law was ever passed making the members of the Colonial Church of England other than "as forming one of many religious bodies, consisting of such persons as may voluntarily declare themselves of that Church." The same fact was acknowledged at a Convocation of Bishops, attended by five of the seven British North American Bishops, at Quebec, September 23rd, 1851.

In 1856 an Act was passed by the Provincial Legislature enabling the members of the Church of England to meet in Synod and to transact various business, which under an Establishment would devolve on the Bishops, ex-officio.

The legal status of a Canadian Protestant Bishop, such as it was believed to be at first, has been changed, although his *title* and pastoral functions have not been modified either by usage or by legislative authority.

Hawkins' Annals of the Diocese of Quebec; Fenning's Taylor's Lives of the last three Bishops appointed by the Crown.

We have now to announce the names of the winners of the first five prizes. The remaining three cannot be decided on at the moment. In our next issue we shall give the statistics of the competition. The winners are:—

- 1st Prize, \$30. "Hermes"—HENRY MILES, Montreal.
- 2nd Prize, \$15. "Clio Jones"—CHRISTINA STUART, Morrisburg.
- 3rd Prize (presented by Messrs. Scott & Fraser), Portraits of H. R. H. the Princess Louise and His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne. HIRAM B. STEPHENS, St. Lambert.
- 4th Prize (by Messrs. Dawson Brothers), Dr. Miles' "Canada under the French Regime." "E. C. L."—MISS LOVERIN, Montreal.
- 5th Prize (by Messrs. Wm. Drysdale & Co.), Parkman's "Old Regime in Canada." "Pro Patria"—JAMES RODGER, Montreal.

TRADE—FINANCE—STATISTICS.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

COMPANY.	1879.			1878.		Week's Traffic.		Aggregate.		
	Period.	Pass. Mails & Express.	Freight.	Total.	Total.	Incr'se	Decr'se	Period.	Incr'se	Decr'se
Grand Trunk.....	Nov. 29	50,761	144,364	195,125	172,853	22,272	.....	22 w'ks	294,333	.....
Great Western.....	" 21	32,425	68,306	100,731	73,872	26,859	.....	21 "	128,407	.....
Northern & H. & N.W.	" 22	6,193	15,737	21,930	19,699	2,231	.....	21 "	72,596	.....
Toronto & Nipissing..	" 14	1,312	2,508	3,820	4,017	.....	197	21 "	3,658	.....
Midland.....	" 14	1,627	4,614	6,241	4,682	1,559	.....	21 "	20,189	.....
St. Lawrence & Ottawa	" 22	1,240	1,502	2,742	2,699	43	.....	fm Jan. 1	15,294	.....
Whitby, Port Perry & Lindsay.....	" 21	549	956	1,505	1,532	.....	27	"	.....	819
Canada Central.....	" 21	1,834	4,095	5,929	4,948	981	.....	21 w'ks	18,715	.....
Toronto Grey & Bruce	" 22	2,223	4,378	6,606	4,929	1,677	.....	21 "	13,016	.....
Q. M. O. & O.....	" 22	2,964	1,872	4,836	3,385	1,451	.....	July 1	*116,751	.....
Intercolonial.....	Month Oct.	55,219	81,350	136,569	135,138	1,431	.....	4 m'nths	.....	53,174

* This is the aggregate earnings for 1879; 1878 figures not given.

BANKS.

BANK.	Shares par value.	Capital Subscribed.	Capital Paid up	Rest.	Price per \$100 Dec. 3, 1879.	Price per \$100 Dec. 3, 1878.	Two last 1/2 yearly Dividends.	Equivalent of Dividend based on price of Stock.
Montreal.....	\$200	\$12,000,000	\$11,999,200	\$5,000,000	\$144 1/2	\$145 3/4	10	7 3/4
Ontario.....	40	3,000,000	2,995,000	100,000	71	71 1/2	6	8 1/2
Molson's.....	50	2,000,000	1,999,095	100,000	75 1/2	84	6	8
Toronto.....	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	500,000	118	118	7	6
Jacques Cartier.....	25	5,000,000	5,000,000	55,000	60	36	5 1/2	9 1/2
Merchants.....	100	5,798,267	5,506,166	475,000	90 3/4	85	6	6 1/2
Eastern Townships.....	50	1,469,600	1,381,989	200,000	110	97	7	7
Quebec.....	100	2,500,000	2,500,000	425,000	86	85	6	7
Commerce.....	50	6,000,000	6,000,000	1,400,000	119	110	8	6 1/2
Exchange.....	100	1,000,000	1,000,000	.....	.....	71 3/4	.....	.....
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Montreal Telegraph Co.....	40	2,000,000	2,000,000	171,432	98	108	7	7 1/2
R. & O. N. Co.....	100	1,505,000	1,505,000	.....	40 1/2	53 3/4	4 1/2	11 1/2
City Passenger Railway.....	50	.....	600,000	163,000	73	78	5	6 1/2
New City Gas Co.....	40	2,000,000	1,880,000	.....	121 1/4	110 1/2	10	8 1/2

*Contingent Fund. †Reconstruction Reserve Fund.

The following are the statistics supplied by Messrs. R. Reford & Co. of live stock shipped season 1879:—

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Horses.
Per Donaldson Clyde Line to Glasgow.....	2,522	3,441	953	1
Per Ross' London Line.....	2,605	8,673	1,110	15
Per Great Western Line to Bristol.....	1,243	5,333	989	7

Summary of the week's exports:—

From—	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Rye, bush.	Pease, bush.
New York.....	94,606	1,013,537	685,928	3,287	13,096	30,555
Boston.....	21,747	107,323	33,190	12	.....	.....
Portland.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal.....	6,504	161,469	44,600	80,112	125,629	108,385
Philadelphia.....	4,110	148,784	147,832	.....	.....	.....
Baltimore.....	7,518	551,075	227,946	960	.....	.....
Total per week.....	134,501	1,982,188	1,139,496	84,371	138,725	138,940
Previous week.....	161,848	2,441,694	1,058,132	132,565	7,970	327,742
Two weeks ago.....	156,469	2,765,636	940,539	49,838	.....	339,111
Corresponding week of '78.....	108,830	1,916,287	638,675	47,439	65,221	91,225

Recapitulation of week's exports:—

From—	Pork, brls.	Bacon & hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York.....	8,872	9,971,961	6,823,118
Boston.....	1,123	2,781,469	2,082,471
Portland.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal.....	.....	198,500	.....
Philadelphia.....	.....	2,256,000	787,450
Baltimore.....	54	368	93,439
New Orleans.....	85	500	13,530
Total.....	10,134	15,208,798	9,800,008
Previous week.....	7,735	14,691,066	7,370,214
Two weeks ago.....	4,402	12,854,190	8,284,803
Corresponding week of '78.....	6,909	17,514,931	8,441,231

The sales of English wheat during the week ended Nov. 22nd amounted to 38,580 qrs. at 46s 7d per quarter, against 51,325 qrs. at 41s 3d per quarter for the corresponding period of last year. The imports into the United Kingdom during the same week were 1,644,738 cwts. of wheat, and 250,696 cwts. of flour.

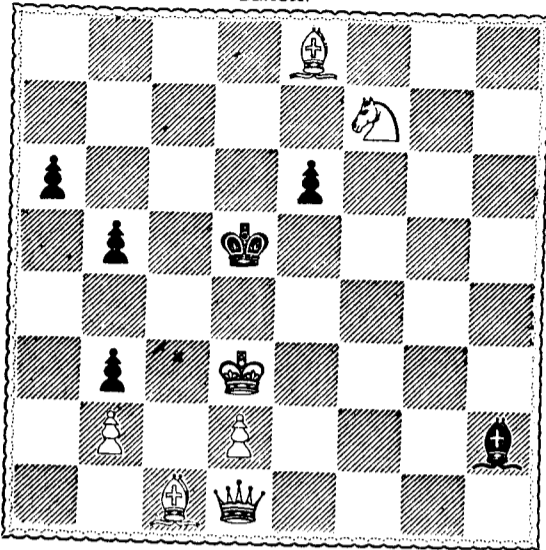
The amount of imports of specie into New York for the week ending Nov. 28th, 1879, was \$7,149,703, making a total of \$77,184,080 since the 1st of January. During the same time of 1878, the total amount was \$18,562,910.

The returns of emigration from the port of Liverpool during October show a remarkable increase on recent years. The total number of ships sailing from the Mersey to the United States, British North America, Australia, South America, East and West Indies, China, and the West Coast of Africa was 91, with no fewer than 15,062 emigrants, being 7,258 above the figures for the corresponding month of 1878. Of the number, 8,628 were English, 1,751 Irish, 200 Scotch, 4,045 foreigners, and 446 whose nationality was not known. The emigrants for the United States were 11,729 in number, being more than double all the others put together. To British North America, 2,701 took their departure.

Chess.

Montreal, Dec. 6th, 1879.

PROBLEM NO. L.
By Mr. W. H. Perry, Montreal. For the CANADIAN SPECTATOR.



BLACK.

White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. XLVII.—By M. Aurelio-Abela.

White.	Black.	White.	Black.	White.
1 B to K 2	R takes B	2 Q to Q 3 (ch)	Any	3 Mates
	If Kt takes R	2 Q to B 6 (ch)	Any	3 Mates

Correct solution received from T.M.J.

GAME NO. XLVI.

MR. SHAW'S CORRESPONDENCE TOURNEY.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr. M. J. Murphy, Quebec.	Dr. I. Ryall, Hamilton.	10 P to K R 3	B to R 4	21 B takes Kt	Kt to B 5
1 P to Q 4	P to Q 4	11 R to Q B sq (d)	P to Q R 3	22 R to B 5	P to K B 4
2 P to Q B 4	P takes P (a)	12 B to Q 3	Kt to Q Kt 5	23 Q to K 3	Q R to K sq
3 P to K 3 (b)	P to K 4	13 B to Q Kt sq (e)	P to Q B 3	24 K to R 2 (f)	Q to Kt 3
4 B takes P	P takes P	14 P to R 3	Kt to Q 4	25 Q takes Kt	R takes B
5 P takes P	B to Q 3	15 Kt to K 4	B to K B 5	26 Q to B 7 (k)	R takes P
6 K Kt to B 3	K Kt to B 3	16 Q to Q 3 (f)	Kt takes Kt (g)	27 Q takes Q Kt P	Q to Q 3 (ch)
7 Castles	Castles (c)	17 B takes B	B to Kt 3	28 P to K B 4	Q takes R
8 Q Kt to B 3	Q Kt to B 3	18 Kt to K 5	Kt takes B	29 R to B 3	R to Q 8
9 B to K 3	B to K Kt 5	19 Q to K B 3	Q to Kt 4 (h)	30 Resigns.	
		20 Kt takes B	Kt takes Kt		

NOTES.—(a) Most authorities consider it to be disadvantageous to accept the gambit, as Black thereby surrenders the centre of the field and cannot retain the P as in gambits on the K's side. The great McDonnell, in his matches with Labourdonnaiss, generally took the P, and it is no doubt safer to do so in a correspondence game than in one over the board. The opening, not being in vogue, requires a more extensive analysis than it has hitherto received. When the gambit is not accepted, P to K 3 is the correct move.
(b) Blackburne's move here is K Kt to B 3, to prevent Black playing P to K 4, and is considered by Mr. Gossip to be the strongest continuation.
(c) The game may be considered perfectly even.
(d) This has no immediate object that we can see, but is not a bad move.
(e) The B from this post commands one important diagonal, even if its action in other directions is limited.
(f) All this seems correctly played on both sides.
(g) Nothing much can be made by ringing the changes on the captures at this point.
(h) Having bought a piece and being obliged to sell it again, we would endeavour to make something out of it. Q takes P seems to offer greater advantages, for if White 20 Q takes Kt, Black can reply P to K B 4 and White's Q Kt P is weak.
(i) Correct, to prevent the loss of K R P.
(k) Bad on principle, to say nothing of the blunder which follows.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

HAMILTON CHESS CLUB CORRESPONDENCE TOURNEY.—We have received the Prospectus of this interesting contest, which is to be conducted by Dr. Ryall, under the auspices of the Hamilton Club. The Rules and Conditions are as follows:—

- The Tourney to consist of 25 players at an entrance fee of \$5 each.
- The prizes to consist of:—1st, a Silver Cup, value \$60; 2nd, a Silver Medal, value \$30; 3rd, a Set of Chessmen and Board, value \$20; 4th, a Chess Table (inlaid squares) value \$10; 5th, Works on Chess, value \$5.
- Each player to play one game with every other, and to conduct from 6 to 8 games simultaneously, (drawn games to count 1/2 game to each). This plan, however, may be altered to suit the views of the majority of players.
- A time limit of 48 hours between the receipt and posting of moves (Sundays not being counted) to be strictly enforced; any player not observing this rule shall be subject to forfeiture of the game, or such minor penalty as the Conductor may see fit to impose, unless satisfactory reason is given for the delay, through sickness or unforeseen casualty.
- Any player withdrawing from the Tourney after commencement of the same, all his games shall be adjudged as lost by default.
- Every written move sent which cannot be made on the board (in accordance with the laws of chess) must be corrected; but for every such move, a penalty of 1/2 a game shall be deducted from the score of the sender.
- All moves are to be numbered, and written legibly in letters, according to the English notation. Each player is to repeat his opponent's last move when sending his reply.
- The President of the H. C. C. will act as Arbitrator in case of any dispute which may arise, and which cannot be settled satisfactorily by the Conductor of the Tourney.
- The winner of any game and the first player in any drawn game, to send a copy of such game, immediately on its completion, to the Conductor of the Tourney.
- The player making the best score, to win 1st prize; second best score, second prize, and so on. The prizes may be changed at the option of the winners, for anything of equal value (or for the money if desired.)
- All Rules (other than those mentioned above) shall be carried out in accordance with Staunton's Chess Praxis, guiding play by correspondence.
- The entrance fees (P. O. order, or cheque) to be sent to H. N. Kittson, Hamilton, Ont. (who will act as Secretary-Treasurer for the Tourney) by the 1st of January, 1880. All players, desirous of entering the Tourney (who have not previously assented) will please notify the Secretary-Treasurer not later than the 10th of December.

N.B.—The Tourney is open to players residing in North America. Special Prizes may be added.
Glancing at the above conditions, we notice the generous manner in which the whole of the entrance fees are donated in prizes. Since the Editor took up his residence in Montreal, it has been his good fortune and pleasure to have been made acquainted, not only with the labour, but the considerable expense that our esteemed friend Mr. Shaw has incurred in the management of his Tourney, and that these factors will be largely augmented may be readily believed, when it is remembered that United States players, perhaps from great distances, are invited to join, and that, though the contestants are only increased from fifteen to twenty-five, the absolute number of games is increased from 105 to 300. Certainly the Hamilton Club generally, and Messrs. Ryall and Kittson in particular, are to be complimented on their spirited action. Six games, even, are, to our thinking, more than the majority of players can conduct simultaneously, with credit to themselves, and without running considerable risk of transcribing erroneous moves. Such moves are visited with the penalty of having half a game deducted for each such move. Condition 5 seems to us rather onerous, and amounts to this, that any player, who, with his score of perhaps 23 games out of 24, leaving only one game to play, may be called to Europe or Australia, forfeits all his games.

Rule 4 also seems to us to contain a clause which would be better eliminated, viz.: "Or such minor penalty as the Conductor may see fit to impose." This is placing a discretionary power in the hands of the Conductor, which may occasion sore feelings in the course of the Tourney, which no one wishes. By its removal, rule 4 remains sufficiently severe and distinct. The infliction of penalties is a matter which will almost always be brought under the cognizance of the Conductor. We wish Dr. Ryall every success in his Tourney, and hope, through his courtesy, to be able to present some of the games to our readers.

Musical.

AMATEUR OPERA.

The success of "H. M. S. Pinafore" as performed by the amateurs has demonstrated the possibility of organizing a permanent operatic association for the production not only of comic, but of grand opera; it is not to be expected that we can find in Montreal singers capable of performing the masterpieces of Mozart, Weber, and Wagner as they are sung in London or Paris, but, judging from the performance of some of the soloists in "Pinafore," we have some excellent material in our midst, which with a little training might be worked into a first-class organization. Even supposing we had to import one or two soloists, we could have a large chorus and orchestra, the former superior to any even in New York, and the latter more complete than we are accustomed to hear with travelling organizations, most of whom engage our local musicians anyway. As regards "Pinafore," "The Sorcerer," "Fatinitza," and the like, we do not know of any company now performing these works that we could compare to our local "Pinafore" troupe, and there are many grand operas requiring a large chorus which have never been performed in Montreal and which we think our amateurs could perform sufficiently well with a little practice.

"Pinafore" is, so far as choral work is concerned, much more difficult to learn than many grand operas, and as the original orchestration of most of these is easily procurable, the instrumentalists would not be hampered with an inferior arrangement, as was the case last week. Enough has been done to show that we have the material ready at hand, and we look for its further development with confidence.

MAPLESON OPERA COMPANY.

We understand Col. Mapleson has named the terms on which he will bring his troupe to Montreal; they are so high, however, as to deter the bravest local entrepreneur from venturing on the step without support, and so the public are to be invited to assist. If a sufficient number of promises to purchase tickets can be obtained in advance, we will have here the most magnificent Opera Company or at least as magnificent an Opera Company as ever appeared in New York.

THE IDIOSYNCRACIES OF SOLO SINGERS.

One advantage which modern operas possess as compared with those of fifty years ago, is that the music is suited to the words, and not made to show off any particular qualifications of one or two singers; bravura solo music is less in vogue, and concerted pieces are of frequent occurrence. There is still, however, a tendency on the part of *prime donne* (and often times of others) to assert their individuality at the expense of the work as a whole, and to interpolate passages totally at variance with the spirit of the composition. In the old ballad operas, in which the orchestra merely accompanied a clearly defined melody with a few broken chords, a little alteration was of slight consequence; but with our modern orchestra mere accompaniment is not the sole office of the orchestra, many of the instruments act in concert with the voice, and the singer has no more right to alter her part than has the oboist or clarionettist. Many orchestral parts are so blurred by cuts or interpolations that it is impossible for any musician to read them, yet if anything should go wrong at the performance, the orchestra is invariably blamed, although the parts may be all but illegible from frequent alterations. Many singers demand that their music shall be transposed a semitone or even a tone, without considering that by so doing they cause some of the instrumentalists to play in the most impracticable keys; and at time they forget to count their rests, coming in a bar too soon or too late and throwing the entire orchestra into confusion. Of course it is generally understood that a solo singer shall have a certain amount of license allowed as regards tempo, and no competent conductor would think for a moment of regulating the speed at which a solo should be taken; however when a singer comes in a beat too late or too soon, or gets half a bar ahead of the conductor (which is by no means an infrequent occurrence) the audience generally attribute the fault entirely to the orchestra, the popular idea being that the members of the orchestra have each the soloist's music, and can tell exactly what she is about. Conductors, as a rule, allow too much latitude to *prime donne*. Why should not vocalists sing correctly? An instrumentalist who lost or gained half a bar would be considered unfit to perform anything but the meanest compositions, while a vocalist may aspire to the highest rank, and yet have her music cut up to please herself, while the orchestral players have to "follow" as best they can; then, if anything goes wrong, the blame is invariably attributed to the orchestra, the singers being looked on as infallible. We think the day is not far distant when conductors generally will insist on soloists singing their music as it is written, with a due regard to rhythm, if not to speed, and we will have better educated singers and more enjoyable performances.

ORCHESTRA.

We generally understand by the term orchestra a band composed of both string and wind instruments, and although we frequently hear two or three instruments called by that name, we think it as inappropriate a term as *chorus* would be applied to a trio or quartet. What is called an orchestra in most theatres and ball-rooms is merely a septett or octett, none of the instruments being doubled; we think there should certainly be a duplication of some of the instruments before the more comprehensive term *orchestra* is applied to any combination of instruments.

It is quite a common thing to see a concert advertised at which a "full orchestra" is to perform, when in reality it is not a "full orchestra," but a small and incomplete organization; by the term *full orchestra* musicians understand a certain combination of instruments, which, though it may vary in size or composition, according to the works performed, generally contains Violins, Violas, Violoncellos, Double Basses, Flutes, Oboes, Clarionets, Bassoons, Horns, Trumpets, Trombones and Tympani or Kettle Drums, and often is supplemented by Cornets, Ophicleide, Tuba, Contra Fagotto, Bells, Harp, Drums, Cymbals, &c., *ad libitum*. If any one of the aforementioned instruments is omitted the orchestra is incomplete, and it would be as wrong to denominate such an organization a full orchestra, as to call a choir complete without tenors, the part being left out entirely. The average orchestra contains twenty-one separate parts, and if four horns are employed, as is now customary, twenty-three; and as the stringed instruments must be greatly in excess of the wind, we might take twenty-nine or thirty performers as the minimum number in a "full orchestra," and even then they should be distributed so that the parts would balance properly. A very effective orchestra can be formed with from fifteen to twenty instruments, but then the music would have to be written to suit the composition of the orchestra, and the works of Beethoven, Mendelssohn, or Gounod could no more be performed by it than could Handel's "Hallelujah Chorus" be sung by two sopranos, an alto and a basso. They could certainly sing their respective parts, and even the tenor "leads" might be sung by some of the other voices, but it would give one a very poor idea of what Handel's music is really like. The term *full orchestra* should never be employed unless all the instruments which the score calls for are used; it may sometimes be allowable to substitute one instrument for another (as cornets for trumpets) but the parts should never be omitted, and the substituted instrument should resemble as nearly as possible the one for which the music was originally written.



TENDERS.

Canadian Pacific Railway. 60 FEET SPAN BRIDGE.

TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, will be received on or before MONDAY, the 17th instant, for furnishing and erecting a Single Sixty (60) Feet Span Iron Bridge over Rat River on the Pembina Branch.

F. BRAUN, Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS, OTTAWA, November 4th, 1879.



Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Additional Building, etc., Post-Office, St. Johns, P.Q.," will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 24th instant, at NOON, for necessary fittings, additional building, and other works required at the new Post-Office, Custom House, &c., St. Johns, P.Q.

Plans and Specifications &c., can be seen on and after FRIDAY, the SEVENTH instant, at the office of A. C. Hutchison, Esq., Architect, Montreal, and also at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, where forms of tender, &c., can be obtained.

No tender will be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and in the case of firms—except there are attached the actual signature, occupation and place of residence of each member of the same.

The tenders to have the actual signatures of two solvent persons, residents of the Dominion, and willing to become sureties for the due performance of the Contract.

This Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, S. CHAPLEAU, Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, OTTAWA, 4th Nov., 1878.



Intercolonial Railway.

RIVIERE DU LOUP BRANCH.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, enclosed "Tenders for Cars," will be received at this office up to noon of TUESDAY, the 25th instant, for the supply of—

- Four Snow Ploughs, Three Flangers, Three Wing Ploughs, Two First Class Cars, Two Second Class Cars, Two Smoking and Postal Cars, Two Baggage Cars.

Plans, specifications and forms of tender can be had at the Mechanical Superintendent's office at Moncton. The Department is not bound to accept the lowest or any of the tenders.

By order, F. BRAUN, Secretary.

DEPT. RAILWAYS AND CANALS, OTTAWA, 7th Nov. 1879.



Intercolonial Railway.

RIVIERE DU LOUP BRANCH.

POSTPONEMENT OF TIME.

THE TIME FOR RECEIVING TENDERS for Cars, Snow Ploughs, &c., has been extended until the 9th December next.

By order, F. BRAUN, Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, November 20th, 1879.



STEAM SERVICE

BETWEEN

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster-General of Canada will be received at Ottawa until Noon on TUESDAY, the THIRD FEBRUARY next, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails three times a month by steamships of not less than 1,000 tons, nor of less speed than 10 knots an hour, between Victoria, British Columbia, and San Francisco, for a term of five years, commencing on and from the 1st August next.

Tenders to state the price asked for the double voyage from Victoria to San Francisco and back, or vice versa, and payment will be made at Victoria quarterly. Stipulations of proposed contracts may be had at the Post Offices of Victoria, British Columbia, and Montreal, and at the offices of Messrs. Allan Brothers, Liverpool, and the Agent-General for Canada, 31 Queen Victoria Street, City of London.

WILLIAM WHITE, Secretary.

Post Office Department, Canada, Ottawa, 13th Nov., 1879.

Intercolonial Railway.

RIVIERE DU LOUP BRANCH.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for Engines," will be received at this office, up to noon of FRIDAY, the 5th of DECEMBER next, for the Supply of Twelve Locomotive Engines.

Plans, specifications and forms of tender can be had at the Mechanical Superintendent's Office at Moncton. The Department is not bound to receive the lowest or any of the tenders.

By order, F. BRAUN, Secretary.

DEPT. OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS, OTTAWA, 7th Nov., 1879.

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W. C. HAYNES, Secretary.

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NEW YORK
WEBER PIANOS

TO THE MUSICAL PUBLIC.

MONTREAL, 14th October, 1879.

It has come to our knowledge that in this country there is an effort made with very considerable persistence and audacity on the part of persons interested in the sale of other instruments, to place the first piano of this age second to what are elsewhere considered inferior instruments. For seven years Albert Weber's position as the first piano-maker in Europe or America has been undisputed. The Centennial judges in 1876 only confirmed the leading position his piano had already attained by the almost unanimous verdict of the great lyric artists and musical aristocracy on both sides of the Atlantic, so much so that for years it has been almost exclusively used by them in their drawing-rooms, parlors and conservatories. The New York Tribune says that so generally is it used by the wealthy and aristocratic families of that city, "that not to possess a Weber Piano would argue either a deficiency in musical taste or the means necessary to procure one." Prior to the period above mentioned there was but one maker in America or Europe who dared dispute Mr. Weber's claim as the prince of piano makers. The instruments constructed by both were superlatively excellent and yet possessing qualities of tone and action distinct and peculiar. For inexpressible purity, sweetness, fulness and power of tone, for strength, durability and ease of action, Weber's Piano is undoubtedly unapproachable, and yet these grand qualities are to a certain extent present in the only piano which makes any pretence to cope with Weber (we mean Steinway's). It will be borne in mind that Mr. Weber's great triumph was not won in the contest with the Erard's and Broadwood's, the Steinway's and the Chickering's of twenty or thirty years ago, but with all the experience, prestige and improvements of these makers now. Moreover, the testimonials published by the eminent houses above alluded to, are generally dated 15, 20 or 25 years ago, many of them from musicians long since dead, while Mr. Weber's are all from the latest and greatest musicians and artists of to-day. To surpass such eminent makers as these needed more than mechanical skill; it required genius, and surely it will not be denied that to-day Mr. Weber's pianos stand first with the leading musical people of the world. The New York World quotes an interview with a leading manufacturer in that city, who stated that Weber, by an additional outlay of from \$50 to \$60 in the tone, procures an extraordinary result to his piano. "Our best cases, wire and ivory," said he, "may be as good, and cost as much as his, but in the tone of his pianos he surpasses all manufacturers."

Nor are these extraordinary results obtained without great cost. The recent investigation by the Trades' Union has shown that Mr. Weber's scale of wages is higher than is paid by any manufacturer of pianos in the world, and nearly double that paid in London or Paris.

If, then, his genius and extraordinary mechanical ability places his pianos, as the London Musical World says, in the front rank of all makers in London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Milan and New York, in fact in every musical centre in Christendom, it is vain to attempt to exclude it from the community here. Through the musical professors and teachers, or over them, the New York Weber Pianos will reach the wealthy classes of this country. It may take a little while, but the time is coming when, as the New York Tribune says, it will be an indication of want of taste or want of means not to have a Weber in the drawing room.

We appeal to the music-loving community not to be induced to pay a high price for any piano without at least having tried the merits and prices of this principle of all instruments, and will gladly furnish illustrated descriptive catalogues to all who apply to us. Meantime the New York Weber Pianos will continue to be sold by us at the wholesale price, adding freight and duties.

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The leading musical paper, in speaking of last season's concerts in New York, says:

"It is a curious fact that with few unimportant exceptions the Weber Grands have been the only ones used at the Metropolitan Concerts this season. The fact is the Weber Pianos have driven the instruments of other firms out of the concert rooms of this city."

Christine Nilsson says:

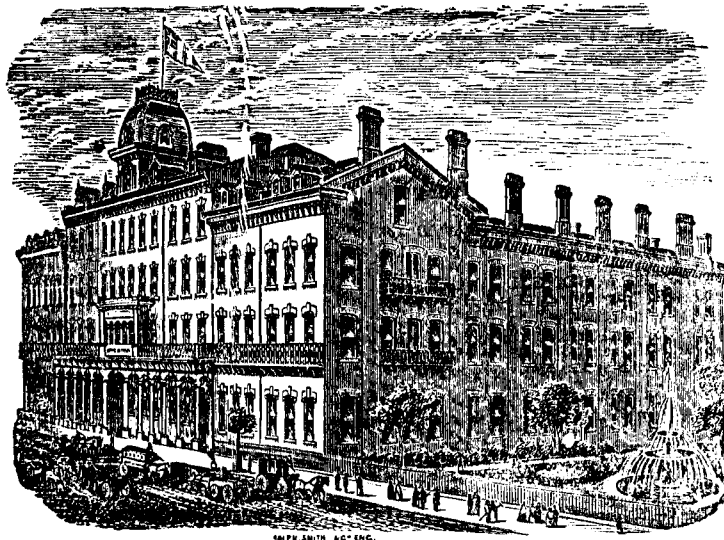
"Your magnificent pianos satisfy me in all respects, and I shall take every opportunity to recommend and praise them to all my friends."

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JOSEPH HICKSON,
General Manager.



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24, Trains for the West will leave Montreal as
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MIXED TRAIN for Brockville and Inter- mediate Stations.....	12:30 p.m.
LOCAL TRAIN for Cornwall and Interme- diate Stations.....	5:00 p.m.
NIGHT EXPRESS for Toronto, Detroit, &c....	10:00 p.m.

JOSEPH HICKSON,
General Manager.
Montreal, Nov. 20th 1879.

SEWER GAS.

Parties interested in Sanitary Matters
are requested to call and examine the
effects of Sewer Gas on unventilated
lead soil pipe.

HUGHES & STEPHENSON,

(Successors to R. Patton.)

PRACTICAL SANITARIANS,
745 CRAIG STREET.

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